THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.,
two dollars per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—or if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed to end the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long credit will positive after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
No paper is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Printing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on time, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 11
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLU, NO. 2

Rates of Subscribing.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

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One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
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Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.
Transient or local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Ivan Derr, M. G. Hughes.
Prothonotary, &c.—D. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—William M. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Derner, S. W. Mellenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners Clerk—William Ricketnam.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Ent.
Poor Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Board of Poor District—Directors—G. P. Ent, Scott, A. G. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Locust. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Companies—John A. Funston, President; H. Ikeler, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxson, resident; J. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia Chemical Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Ikeler, President; C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—W. H. Jackson, President; J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Dys in, (supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Admins rators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to
JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 15, '76—1y

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

J. B. KNITTLE. W. H. ABBOTT

Important to Farmers.

and everybody in want of

LIME, LUMBER, AND COAL.

We have erected kilns at or near the Paper Mill, on the D. H. & W. R. R. and are now prepared to sell lime at very reasonable prices and of good quality. Orders by the car promptly filled and shipped to any station on the above road.
A full line of LUMBER, of all kinds, dressed or in the rough, Shingles, Lath and bill Timber to which we invite the attention of customers.
Orders received and filled for all kinds of FAMILY Coal.
By strict attention to business we hope to merit a share of public patronage.
1 yr. 1876. KNITTLE & ABBOTT, Catawissa, Pa.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to take out patents, or desiring information from the United States Patent Office could consult F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. Examinations free. NO PATENT NO PAY. Send for circular.

VINE[illegible]ENT HAIR CRIMPERS the queens of fashion. Send for [illegible] Nassau Street, [illegible] Dec. 8, '76-4m J. W. & Co

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
apr. 22'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, 74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

KNORR & BITTENBENDER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 5.
Bloomsburg, Pa. July 1, '75—y

C. P. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar. 6, 74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10, 74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HENRY EWING SMITH.

A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. july1, '73—y

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14, '76-1y.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached.
October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1, '75-1y

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8, '75

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
Oct. 9, '75-1y W. B. KOONS. Proprietor.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100 000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,956,000

March 26, '77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage. W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 18, 1876.
Office in Brower's Block. July 21-3m.*

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
Sept. 8, '76.-1lm.

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for 100 Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. Dec. 6, '76-4m

THE LUNGS

CONSUMPTION.

This distressing and dangerous complaint and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by Dr. "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—a Premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by Catarrh or inflamation of the mucuous membrane of the air passages, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemorrhage or spitting of blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes, a undue physical exertion, phthoric fullness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Its wonderful power not only over every chronic affection where a gradual alterative action is needed, but over the cough in its worst form, the night sweats diminished, the cough subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made.

DR. SWAYNE graduated at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and was engaged in an active practice for many years, thus guaranteeing that his preparations are prepared upon strictly scientific principles.

Reliable Evidence.

HOME TESTIMONY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills. I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat, my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as every thing I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood, continued for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your syrup and pills, which immediately began to soothe, soften and allay the violence of the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am now able to pursue my daily labor. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement will please call on or address me, at the factory.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
Engineer of Geo. Sweeney's Pottery, Ridge road, below Wallace, Phila.

Over 20 years have elapsed, and Mr. Hamson still remains a hearty man to this day—September 30th, 1875.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Thomas J. R. Rhoads, Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., writes: "Your compound syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years and it always proves reliable in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatic affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.
Price $1. Six bottle for $5. If not sold by your druggist, we will forward half dozen by express, freight paid on receipt of price.
☞Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

LIVER COMPLAINT

That dreaded disease, from which so many person suffer, is frequently the cause of
HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by
Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood the impurities from which they arise. For costiveness there is nothing so effectual as Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.
They are purely Vegetable, and act specially on the Liver as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.
Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1. Ask your Druggist for them.

Itching Piles

is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, often shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are sorely afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending into the vagina, proving distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

Swayne's Ointment,

HOME TESTIMONY.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of Swayne's Ointment; its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure Swayne's Ointment at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.

JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
Firm of Rosdel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 334 North Second street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment
is also a specific for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, blotches, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.

CATARRH,

SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

Catarrh is an affection of the mucus membrane of the nose, throat, chest, &c., accompanied with dull heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, weak eyes, watery and inflamed, hacking or coughing, to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, smell and taste are impaired, stopped up feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, and other symptoms are likely to appear very distressing, and no disease is more common, and none less understood by Physicians. Nine-tenths of the cases of offensive breath are occasioned by Catarrh.

"Swayne's Catarrh Remedy"
is a certain and permanent cure, and warranted in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Mailed to any address on the receipt of the price, one dollar, with full directions for use. also a full account of the ori in and nature of this distressing complaint. We repeat it: It is beyond all comparison the best remedy for Catarrh ever discovered. Remember! it can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330, North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, with a remittance, as we do not place it in the hands of dealers, the same as we do our other preparations. In writing for our "Catarrh Remedy" place state you saw this advertisement in the "Columbian" Bloomsburg.

Why Dye?

No matter how Gray or Harsh the
Hair may be, it can be restored to its original color and youthful appearance, by using
London Hair Color Restorer.

London	A Remedy to Restore	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	state the Human Hair	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	in all its youthful	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	color, lustre, softness	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	and beauty.	Hair Restorer

All persons who aspire to Beauty
of personal appearance, should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray or entirely fallen off. The London Hair Color Restorer restores natures losses, and imparts a healthy and natural color, thickens the hair, cures dandruff and all itchy, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color. Price 75 cents. Principal depot for the U. S., 330, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
June 23 '76-1y

Poetical.

KREE.

BY A. C. GORDON.

My boy Kree?
He played wid you when you was a chile?
You an' he
Growed up together? Wait! lemme see!
Closer! so I kin look in yer face.
Mas' George's smile!
Lord love you, Marster!
Dar 'neath dat cypress is what Kree lays.

Sunburn an' grown!
Mas' George, I shudden ha' knowed you, son,
'Count o' de beard dat yer face has on,
But for dat ole-time smile o' yourn.
"An' Kree?" you say—
Hadn't you heerd, Marster,
He 'ceased de year dat you went away?

Kree an' you—
How de ole times comes back on t' me!
Moonlight fishin's, an' hyars in de snow,—
Squirrels an' jay birds up ever'head
In de oak-trees dat de sun shined through.
Look at me, Marster!
Hers is me livin', an Kree, he's dead!

'Pears to me strange,
Now when I thinks on 'em dose ole years,
Mas' George, sometimes de b'lin' tears
Fills us my eyes
'Count o' de misery now, an' de change,
Dis sun-dime, Marster,
To an ole man whon his one boy dies.

Did you say "How?"
Out in de dug-out one moonshine night
Fishin' wid your baby brother—he
Wid de curls o' yaller like streaks o' light
An de dancin' blue eyes. Dead, now.
Kree died for him,—
An' yearnin' ter Kree,
De Lord tak him, Marster;
De green grass kivers 'em both from sight.

Heerd o' de tale?
Didn't know Kree was de one dat drowned
Savin' Mas' Charley? Well, 'twere he.
De chile waxed weaker, his face mo' pale,
Arter de corpse o' poor Kree were found;
Two months later he went, you see.
God bless you, Marster,
Nine years has rolled over both onderground.

Worn out an' gray,
Here I sits waitin', Mas' George, alone.
All on 'em's gone,—
Marster an' Mistis, an' Charley an' he.
You an' me only is lef, Some day,
When you've gone back to yer ship on de sea,
I'll hear him say,
Jes as he used ter, a-fishin', ter me;
"Daddy, come over!" An' passin' away
Dat side de river, again I'll be
Wid my boy Kree.

—*"From Brie-a-Brac," Scribner for October.*

TIME AND LOVE.

ADAPTED FROM THE FRENCH OF SEGUR.

Time, who is of travellers all most ancient,
When one day marching on his weary way,
Arriving near a stream, thus loudly cried,
"Have pity, pity, on my ancient years,
Alas! no more am I remembered here—
I, who count every moment as it flies;
Kind friends, 'tis I who earnestly entreat you,
Come one, come all, and hasten to pass Time."

Full many a maid, who, from the opposing shore,
Beheld the old man's plight with tearful eyes,
Burned in her soul his passage to assist
With a frail bark, whose helmsman was true Love.
But one iron out the throng, by far most wise,
Restrained them with these cold but prudent words:
"Ah! often, often, has one come to grief
And fails dire, by seeking to pass Time.

Love gayly pushed his shallop from the bank,
And soon approached the spot where lingered Time.
He bade the old man hasten on with him,
Embarked him, and set sail with prosperous breeze.
Love gently plied his well-shaped oars and swift,
And sang, and sang again, with merry shout,
"You see, you see, my pretty shepherdesses,
My timid maidens, how Love passes Time."

But soon Love drops the oar—in fact, grows weary
(That always was the special fault of Love.)
The failing oar is seized by Time, who cries,
"What! tired so soon? Already dost give up?
Poor child, thy weakness great—thy strength how small!
Do thou sleep now, and I will sing in turn
This old refrain, approved of steady wisdom:
'Ah! Time has made Love pass—has made Love pass!'"

A beauteous maid, concealed among the groves
Which lined the river's bank, had heard the talk,
And now, unable to restrain her mirth,
Laughed at Time's moral and poor Love's despite.
Cried Time, in anger, "Who has strength enough
To brave my ancient years and Love combined?"
But Friendship calm, with truthful mien, replied,
"I naught have feared, nor aught will fear, from Time."

—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

Miscellaneous.

THE LUCKY LARCENY.

A LAWYER'S STORY.

Mr. Courtney was a rich old bachelor, and the uncle of a couple of nephews—the one a brother's and the other a sister's son. These two were his next of kin, legally entitled, in case he died intestate, to inherit his property.

Edward Horton, his deceased sister's son, was decidedly his favorite, and to him the old gentleman resolved to give the bulk of his estate.

Charles Courtney, the older nephew, had inherited a handsome fortune from his father, and, moreover, by his uncle's will, was entitled to succeed to that left to his cousin in the event of the latter's dying without issue.

Old Mr. Courtney was one of the halest of bachelors, when it was suddenly announced, not only that he was dead, but that foul play was suspected. A post-mortem examination demonstrated that he had fallen a victim to poison; and it was given out that the hand that had administered it was that of his favorite nephew. The public mind was naturally both surprised and shocked.

It was not until Edward Horton had been fully committed for trial for his uncle's murder that I was retained to work up the defence.

His own statement was, in substance, this: A physician had been called in to see Mr. Courtney on the occasion of some apparently trifling illness, requiring some simple remedy, for which a prescription was written and handed to the prisoner to have made up. This the latter had carried to a well-known, competent druggist, who had put it up in his presence. The medicine consisted of three white powders, each folded in a scrap of paper, and the whole inclosed in a single wrapper. They were to be given at intervals of an hour, and had remained continuously in the prisoner's possession till the first was administered, which was done by himself, immediately on his return from the druggist's. Mr. Courtney grew rapidly worse and when at the expiration of an hour, a second powder was administered, the symptoms became so alarming that a messenger was dispatched for the physician, who, on his arrival, declared that the patient was suffering from the effects of poison. An examination of the remaining powder disclosed the fact that it was pure arsenic. It was too late for any antidote to be available, and in less than an hour death had relieved the sufferer. An autopsy of the body and an analysis of the contents of the stomach, left no doubt as to the cause of death. The presence of arsenic, in a necessarily fatal quantity, was indicated by every known chemical test. It was further admitted by the prisoner that he alone had handled the medicine from the time it was compounded by the druggist till the coming of the physician, after the second powder had been taken.

The drug gist who was known to be a man of extraordinary caution, and thoroughly skilled in his business, was ready to swear that by no possibility could any mistake have occurred in putting up the medicine.

To make matters worse, it transpired that the amicable relations between the uncle and nephew had been somewhat disturbed of late, by reason of an attachment of the latter disapproved by the former, who had gone so far as to threaten to change his will unless his wishes were respected.

"Who was in company with you from the time you received the medicine till you returned to your uncle's house?" I asked the prisoner, desperately groping after something to afford a ray of hope.

"No one," he answered, 'but my Cousin Charles, whom I met near the druggist's, and who accompanied me in.'

I drew from Edward the fact that Charles saw the medicine put up; walked with him a little way; then went back for something; Edward awaiting his return; then walked arm-in-arm nearly home, when Charles left. I also reminded Edward that his uncle being dead, if he also should die childless, Charles would inherit the whole estate.

"He did it! he did it!" the young man cried, in a paraxysm of excitement too earnest to be counterfeit. 'He went out to get the poison when he left me waiting. He put it up to resemble the druggist's parcel, for which he substituted it as he went along. Villiau—*I know* it now! I carried the parcel in the right pocket of my overcoat, and it was on *that* side he walked!'

I was seated in my office on the day preceding that fixed for the trial, indulging in anything but sanguine expectations, when a rap at the door announced a visitor. It was a detective whom I had employed.

"What is it?" I inquired, after closing the door.

"I made an arrest to-day?" he answered, 'and in the prisoner's possession found this overcoat,' undoing a package he had brought.

"Well?"

"In one of the pockets I found *this*;" and he handed me a small parcel, which I opened.

Inside were three papers, folded as druggists put up their prescriptions.

"The person with whom I found this coat," the detective continued, 'confesses that he stole it from a billard saloon, the owner having laid it aside while playing; and the date he fixes corresponds with Mr. Courtney's murder. But what is more important, I have ascertained that *Charles Courtney is the owner of the coat!*'

"Let us at once proceed to the druggist's!" I exclaimed, springing from my chair and snatching up my hat.

We were soon there.

"Please examine that parcel," I said, putting it into the druggist's hands.

He did so, carefully opening the papers and inspecting their contents. They contained three white powders.

"How do they correspond with those you made up for Mr. Courtney," I inquired, 'and for which other seem to have been so mysteriously substituted?'

"They do not correspond at all," he answered; 'they are the same.'

"The same! How do you know that?"

"By these figures," he replied, pointing to the inside of one of the papers. 'I had made a calculation that day on the sheet of paper, part of which I used in putting up the prescription bought by Mr. Edward Horton. The remainder I have preserved, not knowing but it might become important. Here it is, and you see how this piece and the figures fit it.'

They did exactly; the chain of evidence was complete!

I need hardly tell how the trial ended. Charles Courtney was called by the prosecution to prove some unimportant point. The counsel whom I had retained for the defence asked him but three questions on cross-examination:

"Had he accompanied the prisoner from the druggist's?"

"Had he lost an overcoat that day?"

"Was that it?"

The questions were very simple, but the effect on the witness was most remarkable. He trembled and turned pale. He knew his secret was out, and that lying was useless. He answered all three questions in the affirmative, but in a voice scarcely audible. Before the next witness was called he slipped from the court, and was never heard of afterward.

With the testimony of the detective and the druggist, not forgetting that of the thief who stole the overcoat, we made short work of what had promised to be 'a beautiful case of circumstantial evidence.'

A French journal says that a famous French surgeon, lately deceased, who was brusque and unpolished, found, on entering his house one day, an old priest who had been long waiting his return. "What do you want of me?" "I want you to look at this," meekly replied the priest, taking off an old woollen cravat, which revealed upon the nape of his neck a hideous tumor. "You'll have to die with that," coolly remarked the surgeon. "I thank you, Doctor," simply replied the priest, replacing his cravat, "and am much obliged to you for warning me, for I can prepare myself, as well as my poor parishioners, who love me very much." The surgeon, who was never astonished at great things, looked upon this priest, who received his death sentence unmoved, with amazement, and said: "Come to-morrow, at eight o'clock, to the Hotel Dieu and ask for me." The priest was prompt. The surgeon procured for him a special room, and in a month the man went out cured. When leaving he took out of a sack thirty francs in small change. "It is all I have to offer you, Doctor," he said "I came here on foot from Rouen in order to save this." The doctor looked at the money, smiled, and drawing a handful of gold from his pocket, put it in the bag along with the thirty francs, saying, "It's for your poor," and the priest went away. Some years later the surgeon feeling death to be near, bethought him of the priest, and wrote to him. He came at once, and the surgeon received at his hands the last consolation of religion.

A Speaking Telegraph.

We have heretofore given accounts of the wonderful success of Professor Bell in transmitting the vibrations of the human voice by electrical means over a telegraph wire. He has lately made improvements in his method of transmission, by which he dispenses with the use of the battery, and substitutes the magneto-electric plan of producing the current. The Boston *Transcript* describes a recent experiment with the new apparatus, by which conversation and singing was successfully carried on between Boston and Malden, a distance of six miles. The telephone, in its present form, consists of a powerful compound permanent magnet, to the poles of which are attached ordinary telegraph coils of insulated wire. In front of the poles, surrounded by these coils of wire, is placed a diaphragm of iron. A mouthpiece to converge the sound upon this diaphragm substantially completes the arrangement. As is well known, the motion of steel or iron in front of the poles of a magnet creates a current of electricity in coils surrounding the polls of the magnet, and the duration of this current of electricity coincides with the duration of the motion of the steel or iron moved or vibrated in the proximity of the magnet. When the human voice causes the diaphragm to vibrate, electrical undulations are induced in the coils environing the magnets, precisely analagous to the undulations of the air produced by that voice. These coils are connected with the line wire which may be of any length, provided the insulation be good. The undulations which are induced by these coils travel through the line wire, and passing through the coils of an instrument of precisely similar construction at the distant station, are again resolved into air undulations by the diaphragm of this instrument.

The experiments were as follows: Telephones having been connected with the private telegraphic line of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, conversation was at once commenced. Stationed at the Boston end of the wire, Professor Bell requested Mr. Watson, who was at the Malden end, to speak in loud tones, with a view of enabling the entire company at once to distinguish the sounds.

This was so successful that a smile of mingled pleasure and surprise played on the features of those present. That it, however might not be supposed that loud speaking was essential to intelligibility, Mr. Bell explained that soft tones could be heard across the wires even more distinctly than loud utterances, even a whisper being audible. In confirmation of this statement, Mr. Watson commenced speaking in turn with each member of the company; and after the efficiency of this method had been proved to the satisfaction of all, he took up a newspaper and informed the assemblage that gold had closed the previous evening at New York at 105¾. As there were quite a number of business men present the effect that this practical demonstration of the value of the telephone produced can hardly be exaggerated.

Other passages from the daily journals were then given, and by this time the desire for conversation having become general, Mr. Watson was plied with questions such as: "Is it thawing or freezing at Malden? Who will be the next President?" etc. It was remarkable that Mr. Watson was able to distinguish between the voices at the Boston end, he calling at least one gentleman by name as soon as the latter commenced speaking.

This went on for some time, until a lady at the Malden end sent the company an invitation to lunch per telephone, and an appropriate response was made by the same medium. At length the Boston company were requested to remain quiet while a lady at the other end conveyed to them the sweet strains of music. The assemblage thereupon listened with rapt attention while a young lady commenced singing "The Last Rose of Summer." The effect was simply charming. The sound of the voice penetrated into the Boston end of the telephone with a distinctness equal to that attainable in the more distant parts of a large concert room, and a unanimous vote of thanks was sent by the handy little instrument which had procured for the assemblage so agreeable an hour.—*Scientific American.*

Business in Ancient Pompeii.

One of the most interesting discoveries in recent years at Pompeii was made in 1875, when a wooden chest was brought to light containing the business receipts of one L. Cæcilius Jucundus. The chest crumbled to dust on exposure to the air, but the tablets on which the receipts were written have at length proved to be legible in many instances, and the result of a careful study of these tablets by Mommsen and others has been to clear up several points in what was among the Romans a matter of great consequence, viz; the position of the middleman in affairs of business. There was not among the Romans the same extensive system of shops as with us, supplying every possible article of necessity or luxury, and for this reason there arose innumerable occasions of private persons desiring to dispose of this or that article, as for instance, a surplus of agricultural produce, old carts, plows, or even old, and invalid slaves, as Cato recommends the landowner to do. The tablets in question are dated, according to custom, by giving the names of the consuls for the year. The greater part of the dates fall between A. D. 53-62. A few are as early as 15 and 27. Since there is no more recent date than 62, it becomes highly probable that the tablets of Jucundus had been overwhelmed in the earlier eruption of Vesuvius. The majority of the tablets are triptychs, and are written partly with letters on wax, spread on the tablet, and partly in ink on the bare wood. Among them there is only one which gives the amount of commission which he received, and that proves to be two per cent., which is known from other sources to have been the general rate. Usually he merely says "minus the commission." The person to whom this expense fell was the buyer.

A beer brewer has patented a new beverage called "Jewish beer." He brews it himself, you know.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.* Don't Jewish you had some?—*Boston Globe.* Shame! This Isreally too bad.—*Worcester Press.* But Judear people, the beer Israelite and pleasant.—*Providence Journal.* Scribe, cease this Babylon. You deserve a Canaan for your Levite-y.—*

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, March 16, 1876.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

There is one indisputable fact, and that is that Rutherford B. Hayes now inaugurated as the chief executive of the United States holds the position through the partisan decisions of a majority of the Electoral commission. Republicans of character admit that the Louisiana Returning Board was a fraud, and that that state went fairly and honestly for Tilden. Wells, Anderson & Co., backed up by Judge Bradley and his seven associates, who decided for party and not for principle, elected Hayes; the people had nothing to say about it. But be that as it may, Mr. Hayes is President, and will be so for four years to come, if nothing unforeseen occurs. In his letter of acceptance Hayes promised fairly, as all candidates do, and we placed but little reliance on his promises. Now that he is actually in office, the course that he is pursuing makes it look as though he intends to give us an honest administration. His actions thus far are certainly not in accordance or compliance with the wishes of the radical republicans. This is proven by the opposition to the confirmation of the gentlemen named as Cabinet officers, two of whom, Devens and Key, are Democrats. Even William M. Evert's acknowledged to be one of the ablest lawyers of the nation, named by Hayes as his Secretary of State, was fought, and Sherman, run out and out radical would have been defeated if all the Senators had voted.

It is rumored that Benjamin F. Bristow will be appointed to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the resignation of Judge Davis. If this be done, it will be a direct slap in the face of Grantism. Bristow is the man who pursued and convicted the whisky ring thieves, all of whom have been since pardoned out of prison by Grant. For the valuable services rendered the country by Mr. Bristow he was forced to resign from the Cabinet. It is probable that Hayes will recognize the Hampton government in South Carolina and the Nicholls government in Louisiana. If he does so, he will be entitled to no special credit for doing his duty, as no honest man doubts that both these men were elected governor of his respective states; it will show however, that he is not under the thumb of the Camerons and Mortons and Chandlers, and other of that ilk, all of whom would gladly see the justly chosen officers of those states ousted by force or fraud. How the new President will hold out is a question that can be solved only by time. If he pursues the course indicated by his present conduct, he will cut loose from the demagogues that have ruled and ruined the nation for eight years, and will unite the best elements of all parties, into an administration party. If he does not do this, he proves himself a weak tool in the hands of bad advisers outside of the Cabinet he has chosen, and will be unable to command the respect even of the men, who shall wind him on their fingers.

BLAINE OF MAINE.

Mr. James G. Blaine is a Senator. It is the same Mr. Blaine of Maine who was not nominated for President, and who affected the leadership of the republican side of the House of Representatives in Congress. Upon being admitted to the Senate he at once made a dive for the leadership there, but it is altogether likely that in this effort Mr Blaine of Maine will be frustrated. There are too many older and wiser senators who aspire to that position, to permit a new member to take their laurels from them on his first appearance. But the arguments of Blaine are really logical, and he is making it quite uncomfortable for certain other senators. He wants to know why it is that the Electoral Commission declared in favor of Hayes in Louisiana, and yet the senate will not recognize Packard, the republican candidate for governor as the legally elected occupant of that office. It is certainly awkward. Hayes and Packard were either both elected or both defeated, but it does not follow that because Hayes has been *declared* elected that Packard ought to be. In the uncertainty of the Electoral bill, the commission decided on their own powers, and rejected all evidence of fraud. The duties of the Senate are carefully set forth and the law gives it the power to decide upon the eligibility of its own members. Kellogg, who was elected Senator by the Packard Legislature applied for his seat and was objected to. It is in the power of the Senate, and it is their sworn duty to ascertain and determine his right and this brings up the whole question as to who is the legally elected governor of Louisiana. The Senate knowing that that state voted for Tilden will scarcely attempt the double fraud of recognizing Packard. They know that he can sustain his government only by the use of troops, and soon the order for the withdrawal of the soldiers will go forth, Packard will fall to the ground, and there will be an end of him. We rather think Mr Blaine has put his foot in it. He certainly cannot sustain his position, and is making many enemies by his course. Blaine will soon go to meet Cameron.

AN ASS KICKING A DEAD LION.

In 1872 Forney revolted against Cameron, but the Republicans thought he was the more disreputable of the two, and refused to follow him. Since then, like a whipped hound, he has kissed the hand that smote him, approved of all his acts, and endorsed every violent and revolutionary measure of the administration. Now that Hayes has put the Camerons down, and adopted a conciliatory course to the south, time-serving Forney flings his dirt at Cameron, and approves of a policy, against which the *Press* shrieked during the whole campaign. We quote from the *Press*:

Invidious comparisons are drawn in some of the papers because while Ohio has got an apparently disproportionate share of national patronage, and New York her usual lions' share, Pennsylvania has got nothing. But a word here. Our material for the affairs of administration and statesmanship, it must be understood, and we say it with all due respect, is not inconsiderable. We could supply enough for several Cabinets, and contribute heavily to a "blue book" of plenipotentiaries and consuls. But we have lived under a Proconsul in this State for about sixteen years, who with the bond of the President, refused aid to all who could not follow his demands. As this Proconsul has been the acknowledged distributor of all national offices in Pennsylvania, we have been without respect at the nations capital, except self respect, and without recognition, except that of a quiet mutual admiration society. Pennsylvania has never complained or revolted, except in a feeble, ineffectual way, because her first fealty was to the Republican party. Perhaps President Hayes will teach us that Pennsylvania is not half as abject as this compelled humiliation may have induced him to believe. Perhaps he may change it. God knows!

ANOTHER REPORTER.

Fielders is a pretty good fellow; is rather good looking; parts his hair in the middle; thinks he is uncommon smart, and reports for the Shenandoah *Herald*, But like most reporters he draws altogether too much on a vivid imagination, and consequently he comes to Bloomsburg and writes letters to the *Herald* about all sorts of things that never occurred here. During the murder trial he amused himself by calling the jury a stupid lot of ignoramuses, fair samples of the general audience over which the Court could exercise no control. He criticised our County Commissioners most unjustly, and still has so much to say about the county clerk, that we have been led to the inevitable conclusion that Fielders must have been kicked out of the commissioners' office by the said clerk on account of his impertinence. Hence, this bitterness. We would suggest right here that if that operation has not yet been performed it would be a good plan to carry it into effect at the earliest opportunity. An insult to the clerk is an insult to the commissioners; and an insult to them in their official capacity is a direct fling at the people who elected them.

But Fielders knows all about our affairs up here. Fielders is wise. Fielders talks about our borough twenty years old, and our supervisors and our Chief Burgess, and finds fault with our roads and walks. Let us suggest that we never had a borough; that our incorporated *town* is not half of twenty years old; that we have no supervisors, but a street commissioner; and that in the last four years we have put down over seven miles of sidewalks, graded all our streets and paved the principal ones. To be sure we have no waterworks, owing to the fact that a clause in the New Constitution prevents the town from erecting them as municipal property, but Fielders has no knowledge of the Constitution. Within eight years we have built new churches and Normal Schools, and in the dullest of times have prospered as a town to as great an extent as any municipal corporation in the State, not excepting even the great city of Shenandoah where the *Herald* is published, and whence Fielders is sent forth to gather the news, and grind out sensational letters to keep that journal in material. But Fielders says we are old fogies, therefore, we are old fogies.

Let us give a sample of his accuracy. In the *Herald* of the 12th inst., he reports a visit to his friend Kelly in jail.

"About nine o'clock in the evening as Kelly was giving us his experience of sailing in the neighborhood of the banks of Newfoundland the *Chief Burgess* made his appearance with a batch of prisoners who had been arrested for appropriating bivalves to which they had no claim." We have no Chief Burgess, but our worthy President of the Town Council will be surprised to learn that he has been performing the duties of Chief of Police. Another little difficulty is that at nine o'clock after the prisoners had been heard before Justice Brower, they were admitted to bail and were not in the jail at all. We publish in this connection, a letter from the members of the guard denying several statements made by this same Fielders. This letter was sent to the *Herald* with the request to publish it, and appeared on the 13th:

BLOOMSBURG, March 12, 1877.

MR. FOSTER—*Sir:* In your issue of Friday the 9th, there appeared under the head of brevities a statement concerning Hester and the Coal and Iron Police on guard at the Bloomsburg jail, which was incorrect. The statement was that one of the officers gave Hester a black eye on account of his becoming obstreperous. Now Hester nor any of the others have ever made us any trouble of the kind, and it would be no more than justice to the prisoners, ourselves and all concerned to publish this statement, and you will oblige us by so doing. In your issue of Saturday the 10th, there appeared a statement that we were cooped up in jail, that the sheriff's household was overworked, and that it was the fault of the commissioners that it was so, and we are blamed for giving this statement to Mr. Fielders, which we did not do. It would be impossible to be treated more kindly by anybody than we have been by the Commissioners, Clerk, Sheriff and the citizens of Bloom generally. And we would further state that it would be exceedingly unhealthy for Mr. Fielders to put in an appearance just now, for we are informed that he would be ridden on a rail. By giving this correction a place in your columns, you will oblige.

CAPT. ALDERSON,
B. W. HORN,
R. ROWBOTTAM,
S. ELY,
C. & I. Policemen.

These gentlemen authorize us to say that the entire report in the issue of the 12th was a falsehood made up of whole cloth, so far as any part that they took in the interview with Kelly was concerned. Fielders stock in this community is falling considerably below par, and it would only serve his journal right if the citizens of this town and county who have been so grossly misrepresented, would refuse to purchase a single copy of the Shenandoah *Herald*.

CAMERON'S CUT.

Old Simon Cameron and young Don Cameron have had a political mortgage on the state of Pennsylvania for some years, with interest payable whenever a United States Senator was to be elected, and a small payment made occasionally in Cabnet appointments. The mortgage has been foreclosed, in favor of the defendant. Just previous to the foreclosure a new Cabinet was to be appointed by a new hand, one Hayes. The Cameron clans were summoned, and the republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature prepared for the battle. They were even willing to vote away millions of the people's money to put the state on a war footing in time of peace, and all this to tickle Hayes! When the time for inauguration arrived the Cameron forces were on hand. They went from Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Philadelphia. They went with flags and banners and drums and rum. They followed the lead and obeyed the beck and nod of their illustrious chieftain. Old Simon smirked, and young Don smiled for they had it all right. Don carried the Pennsylvania delegation at the Cincinnati Convertion, for Hayes when the majority of them went there instructed for Blaine and thus Hayes was nominated. Who then had a better right in Cabinet? But when the names of the new ministers were sent to the Senate, the Secretary of war was not Cameron. And then the clans blowed out their torches, refilled their flasks, buttoned up their coat collars, and pulled down their hats, and took up their weary homeward journey. The legislature is not so anxious to vote a million dollars for war purposes as it was. Cameron does not appreciate the base ingratitude of the new executive, and Old Simon is as mad as a hornet. Exit Camerons!

A SCALY APPOINTMENT.

We learn that H. W. Jones has been appointed Indian Agent for the Suapau Agency, Indian Territory. We presume this the same H. W. Jones, who was formerly Treasurer's clerk of Luzerne county, and ran off to escape arrest for forgery. It is a fitting evidence of Hayes' desire for civil service reform.

It is said that Hayes' business hours are from 8 to 7.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, March, 14th 1877.

The great sensation of the week in Harrisburg is the resignation of United States Senator Cameron and the rush of the party leaders to the capital to smooth the way for Don to step into his fathers shoes. As events have proved there was no occasion for the slightest anxiety in regard to Cameron *fils*. The opposition to his nomination was so feeble and lacked organized effort to such a degree that practically there was no opposition at all.—Three or four republican members of the legislature did not attend the caucus and in the caucus but one vote was recorded against the late Secretary of War. Mr. Chapin of Erie who cast the solitary vote afterwards moved to make the Hon. J. Donald Cameron's nomination unanimous, and it was done. The caucus was held yesterday afternoon at one o'clock and was over in about a half an hour. A committee was appointed to inform the Hon. Don of his nomination and the spokesman of the committee, the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones, who will be a candidate for the republican nomination for Governor, conveyed the information in a neat and appropriate speech. The prospective Senator replied in kind, pledging himself to a hearty and earnest support of the administration of President Hayes and a watchful care over the manufacturing and industrial interests of his native state. The Senate and House will assemble in joint convention on Wednesday the 21st inst., when unless a physical or political earthquake should occur on or before that time J. Donald Cameron will be elected to fill the unexpired term of his father in the United States Senate.

The political cauldron begins to seethe and gentlemen are beginning to be urged by their friends to come out for this that and the other office. Candidates for Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer are numerous. Some are old customers whose claims are long ago worn thread-bare and and some are so fresh and so free from any unpleasant antecedents as to be almost unknown. As both parties are so anxious to reform the many old party hacks who turn up at every nominating convention will probably be thrown aside and a younger and better class of men, not known as trained politicians, will come to the front. This may be brought about by a more honorable element being infused in the nominating conventions. As the last hours of the session draw nigh the noisy, rough-and-tumble element of the House begins to assert itself, and members addressing the House and frequently interrupted by cries of "louder," "question," "orders of the day" and other rude demonstrations that detract very much from the dignity of legislative proceedings.

On Thursday evening a special session was held for the consideration of bills on first reading. About 120 were passed in about two hours. After these were disposed of a motion was made to take up and consider a bill on second reading entitled "An Act to prohibit sheriff's in counties co-extensive in boundaries with cities of the 1st class from appointing any deputies to be present at any election polls." As this bill only affects the powers of the democratic sheriff of Phila. the democratic side of the House immediately arose in noisy protest and declared, that the motion was out of order. The motion was put, however, by the speaker and carried by a vote of 75 yeas to 52 nays, whereupon the democrats claimed that it required a two-thirds vote to bring up the bill. The speaker decided that it required only a majority and amid much noise and confusion the democrats appealed from the speakers decision, and finally by persistent filibustering succeeded in consuming the time of the House until the hour of adjournment had arrived and defeating for the present the consideration of the bill. A bill fixing the legal rate of interest at six per cent and prohibiting the taking of usury passed second reading a few days ago. There is much interest exhibited throughout the State in regard to this bill and the fight over it was quite protracted all amendments increasing the legal rates of interest were voted down.

The bill to reimburse certain counties for extra expenses in bringing to justice members of the secret order known as Mollie Maguires passed finally in the House.

B.

THE CAMERON DYNASTY.

The outrage proposed to be perpetrated on the people of Pennsylvania, by Simon Cameron's conveyance of the U. S. Senatorship to his son Don, excites universal execration. Of course the Republican Legislature are his willing tools as they have ever been, but the *people* will remember them with loathing. The *Phila. Ledger*, a Republican paper, well says:

"Word was sent from Harrisburg yesterday of a nature calculated to puzzle those old-fashioned folk who supposed that "Proprietary Government" had come to an end in Pennsylvania in 1776. It is to the effect that the representation of the State in the Senate of the United States is transferred from Cameron senior to Cameron junior—by virtue of some little amicable family arrangement it may be supposed. Whether the title to the succession is to pass by deed or gift or by last will and testament, or by any of the other well-known modes of conveyance and inheritance, is not made known in the dispatches. The members of the Legislature are, of course, expected to vote, in order to comply with the forms. Theoretically, the representation of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States is supposed to involve the civil and political rights of all the people of the Commonwealth; in a party point of view at this time it nearly concerns the honor and manhood of the whole Republican constituency of the State; practically, however, it would look as if those very agreeable gentlemen, the Camerons, regard the matter as if the principal interest in it attaches to themselves, and the docile members of the Legislature are doubtless expected to take the same view. If there shall be occasion for any balloting on the subject, we shall have a chance to find out whether the "Proprietary Government" really ended a hundred years ago, or is continuing in full vigor in our day."

The *Republican* pretends to quote from the COLUMBIAN this: "If Tilden is counted out we have this," and then inserts a diminutive effigy of a cannon.

The one we exhibited we have yet, but on reflection do not see much use for it, because we have a pretty good representation in the Cabinet. Evarts as Andy Johnson's Attorney General, and counsellor in Impeachment days;—Schurz, who laid out in the Senate and led the Greeley service; Devens, a former Democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts; and lastly Key, a rebel colonel, and ardent supporter of Tilden, is not so bad after all. With a Democratic House, a close Senate, and Cabinet as above, we have concluded not to "shoot."

Senator Blaine has announced a plan for the settlement of the troubles in Louisiana and South Carolina which is, to hold, by consent of all parties, a new election in those States. He believes the election could now be conducted peaceably, free from the entanglements of a Presidential contest, and that everybody would acquiesce in the result. He has submitted his plan to the President, but the latter has not yet indicated his approval of the scheme.

Wait Till the Overflowing Scourge is Upon You.

SPEECH OF JEREMIAH S. BLACK BEFORE THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL ON TUESDAY, FEB. 28.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: I had not, and have not now, any intention to argue this case. I never heard the objections, nor knew what they were, until they were read in your presence this morning. It would be presumption in me to attempt an argument before a tribunal like this on such a case as this, having had no previous opportunity to consider it which might put me in a condition better than the judges themselves. You have heard as much of this case and know as much about it as I do.

My idea of the duty which a counsellor owes to a court or to any other tribunal, judicial or quasi-judicial, is that he should never open his mouth except for the purpose of assisting the judges in coming to a correct conclusion; and if he is not in a situation to do that, he ought to keep silence.

Besides that, I am, I suppose, the very last man in this whole nation who should be called upon to speak here and now. Everybody has suffered more or less by events and proceedings of the recent past, some by wear and tear of conscience and some by a deep sense of oppression and wrong. But perhaps I, more than most others, have felt the consciousness that I have lost the dignity of an American citizen. I, in common with the rest, am degraded and humiliated. This nation has got her great big foot in a trap. It is vain to struggle for her extrication.

I am so fallen from the proud estate of a free citizen, you have so objected me that I am fit for nothing on earth but to represent the poor, defrauded, broken-hearted Democracy. And because I suffer more, they think me more good for nothing than the rest, and conclude to send me out on this forlorn hope, judging, no doubt truly, that it matters nothing what becomes of me. I ought to go gladly if anything which I can do or say might have the effect of mitigating the horrible calamity with which the country is threatened: a President deriving his title from a shameless swindle, not merely a fraud, but a fraud detected and exposed. I know not how I would feel if called upon to suffer death for my country. I am not the stuff that martyrs are made of, but if my life could redeem this nation from the infamy with which she is clothed, I *ought* to go to the grave as freely as I ever went to my bed. I see, however, no practical good that I can do, and it is mere weakness to complain.

We have certain objections to the counting of this Hayes vote from South Carolina which look to me insuperable, but I cannot hope that they will wear that appearance in other men's eyes. Perhaps the feeling which I in common with millions of others entertain on this subject, prevents us from seeing this thing in its true light. But you are wise; you are calm. You can look all through this awful business with a learned spirit; no passionate hatred of this great fraud can cloud your mental vision or shake the even balance of your judgment. You do not think it any wrong that a nation should be cheated by false election returns. On the contrary, it is rather a blessing which Heaven has sent us in this strange disguise. When the omnipotent he shall be throned and sceptered and crowned, you think we ought all of us to fall down and worship it as the hope of our political salvation. You will teach us and perhaps we will learn (perhaps not) that under such a rule we are better off than if truth had prevailed and justice been triumphant.

Give, then, your cool consideration to these objections, and try them by the standard of the law. I mean the law as it was before the organization of this commission. I admit that since then a great revolution has taken place in the law. It is not what it used to be. All our notions of public right and public wrong have suffered a complete *bouleversement*.

The question submitted to you is whether the persons who gave these votes were "duly appointed." Duly, of course, means according to law. What law? The Constitution of the United States, the acts of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, the Constitution of South Carolina, and the authorized acts of her Legislature—these, taken together, constitute the law of the case before you.

By these laws the right, duty, and power of appointing electors is given to the people of South Carolina; that is to say, the citizens of the State qualified to vote at general elections. Who are they? By the Constitution of the State in order to qualify them as voters they must be registered. The registry of a native citizen is sine qua non to his right of voting as much as the naturalization of a foreigner.

Now, the Legislature never passed any law for the registration of voters, and no registration of them was ever made. No doubt has been or can be entertained that the object and purpose of this omission was dishonest; for the Legislature as well as the Executive Department of that Government has been in the hands of the most redemptionless rogues on the face of the earth. But whatever may have been the motive, nobody can doubt that the legal effect of this omission is to make the election illegal.

That is hardly the worst of it. The election itself, emancipated from all law and all authority, was no better than a riot, a mob, a general Saturnalia, in which the soldiers of the United States army cut the principal as well as the decentest figure. We offer to prove—the offer will go upon record, and there it will stand forever—that every poll in Charleston county, where they rushed into the ballot box 7,000 majority, was in possession of the soldiers.

A Government whose elections are controlled by military force cannot be republican in form or substance. For this I recite the authority of Luther vs. Borden, if perchance the old-time law has yet any influence. Do you not see the hideous depth of national degradation into which you will plunge us if you sanctify this mode of making a President? Brush up your historical memory and think of it for a moment. The man whom you elect in this way is as purely the creature of the military power as Caligula or Domitian, for whom the pretorian guards controlled the hustings and counted the votes.

But then we cannot get behind the returns, forsooth! Not we! You will not let us. We cannot get behind them. No. That is the law, of course. We may struggle for justice; may cry for mercy; we may go down on our knees and beg and woo for some little recognition of our rights as American citizens; but we might as well put up our prayers to Jupiter, or Mars, as bring suit in the court where Rhadamanthus presides. There is not a god on Olympus that would not listen to us with more fervor than we shall be heard by our adversaries. We are at their mercy; it is only to them that we can appeal, because you gentlemen unfortunately cannot help us. You are bound by the new law which you have made. You are of course addicted like other people to the vice of consistency, and what is done once must be done over again.

In the Louisiana case the people appointed electors in favor of Tilden, recorded their act, finished it, and left their work in such a state that nobody could misunderstand it. But other persons who had no power to appoint, falsified the record of the actual appointment, partly by plain forgery and partly by fraud which was as corrupt in morals and as void in law as any foreigner could be. You thought it right and legal and just to say that you would not look at the record which the people had made; the forgery, the fraud and the corruption were too sacred to be interfered with; the truth must not be allowed to come in conflict with the imposture, lest the concussion might be damaging.

This precedent must be followed. It is new law to be sure, but we must give it due welcome; and the new lords that it brings into power must be regarded as our "very noble and apparent good masters." Having decided that electors were duly appointed in Louisiana who were known not to be appointed we cannot expect you to take notice of any fact similar or kindred to it in South Carolina.

Then, again, the question of "duly appointed" was decided in the case of Levisee, an elector who was an officer of the United States Government at the time he was appointed, and continued to be afterward. The Federal Constitution says that no man shall be appointed who is in that relation to the Federal Government. But you held, according to law mind you, that he was a lawful elector and his vote a good vote. In other words, a thing is perfectly constitutional although it is known to be in the very teeth of a constitutional interdict.

Now you see why we are hopeless. The present state of the law is sadly against us. The friends of honest elections and honest government are in deep despair. We once thought that the verifying power of the two Houses of Congress ought to be brought always into requisition for the purpose of seeing whether the thing that is brought here is a forgery and a fraud on the one hand, or whether it is a genuine and true certificate on the other.

But while we cannot ask you to go back behind this certificate, will you please just go to it—only to it—not step behind. If you do, you will find that it is no certificate at all such as is required by law. The electors must vote by ballot, and they are required to be on oath before they vote. That certificate does not show that either of those requirements was met; and where a party is exercising a special authority like this they must keep strictly within it, and you are not to presume anything except what appears on the face of their act to be done.

If anybody will cast their minds back a little into the history of Presidential elections or look at the debates of less than a year ago, he will remember that Mr. Jefferson was charged when he was Vice-President of the United States with having elected himself by means of, not a fraudulent, but a merely informal vote sent up from Georgia. The informality was not in the certificate inside of the envelope, but in the outside verification. Mr. Matthew L. Davis in 1837, got up that story. It was not true, but it was believed for a while, and it cast great odium on Mr. Jefferson's memory. It was not an informality that was nearly as important as this, nothing like it. But one of the Senators now on this bench referred to it in a debate only a short time ago, and denounced Mr. Jefferson as having elected himself by fraud, because he did not call the attention of the Senate and House of Representatives to that fact.

If Mr. Jefferson's memory ought to be sent down to posterity covered with infamy because he in his own case allowed a vote to be counted which was slightly informal on the outside of the envelope, I should be glad to know what ought to be done to those who would count this vote which has neither form nor substance, which leaves out all the essential particulars that they are required to certify?

This great nation still struggles for justice; a million majority of white people send up their cry, and a majority of more than a quarter of a million of all colors demand it. But we cannot complain; I want you to understand that we do not complain. Usually it is said that "the fowler setteth not forth his net in sight of the bird," but this fowler set the net in sight of the birds that went into it. It is largely our own fault that we were caught.

We are promised—and I hope the promise will be kept—that we shall have a good government, fraudulent though it be; that the rights of the States shall be respected and individual liberty be protected. We are promised the same reformation which the Turkish Government is now proposing to its people. The Sultan promises that if he is sustained in his present contest, he will establish and act upon certain principles.

First, the work of decentralization shall commence immediately and the autonomy of the provinces shall be carefully looked after. Secondly, the people shall be governed by their natural judges; they will not send Mohammedans nor Christian renegades from Constantinople down on them, but they shall be governed by people of their own faith.

Thirdly, no subordinate officer, when he commits an illegal act, shall be permitted to plead in justification the orders of his superior. How much we need exactly that kind of reform in this country, and how glad we ought to be that our Government is going to be as good hereafter as the Turk's!

They offer us everything now. They denounce negro supremacy and carpet-bag thieves. Their pet policy for the South is to be abandoned. They offer us everything but one; but on that subject their lips are closely sealed. They refuse to say that they will not cheat us hereafter in the elections. If they would only agree to that, if they would only repent of their election frauds, and make restitution of the votes they have stolen, the circle of our felicities would be full.

If this thing stands accepted and the law you have made for this occasion shall be the law for all occasions, we can never expect such a thing as an honest election again. If you want to know who will be President by a future election, do not inquire how the people of the States are going to vote. You need only to know what kind of scoundrels constitute the Returning Boards, and how much it will take to buy them.

But I think that even that will end some day. At present you have us down and under your feet. Never had you a better right to rejoice. Well may you say, "We have made a covenant with death, and with hell we are at agreement; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us; for we have made lies our refuge and under falsehood have we hid ourselves." But nevertheless wait a little while. The waters of truth will rise gradually, and slowly but surely, and then look out for the overflowing scourge. "The refuge of lies shall be swept away and the hiding place of falsehood shall be uncovered." This mighty and puissant nation will yet raise herself up like a strong man after sleep, and shake her invincible locks in a fashion you little think of now. Wait, retribution will come in due time. Justice travels with a leaden heel but strikes with an iron hand. God's mill grinds slow but dreadfully fine. Wait till the floodgate is lifted and a full head of water comes rushing on. Wait, and you will see fine grinding then.

Rip Van Winkle Outdone.

THE WONDERFUL CHANGES WROUGHT DURING CAPTAIN BURTON'S ABSENCE AT SEA.

Captain John Burton, master of one of the steamers of the Occidental line, plying between this city and Havana, arrived yesterday from a round trip of ten days duration. The captain is an ardent Republican. When he left home his mind was oppressed with gloom. The Electoral Commission had concluded its labors, but it seemed the settled purpose of the Democrats in the House to obstruct the progress of the count to such an extent that it would be impossible to have a peaceful inauguration, while many were inclined to think there would be a new election. Captain Burton was, therefore, relieved, on landing, to learn that the inauguration had taken place. He went to his favorite resort, the Union League Club, to learn the particulars. There he met his old friend Colonel Snowdrift, who always knows the news.

"Glad to see you, John," said the Colonel, "and I know you are rejoiced to hear that the country is safe. I was just reading a good thing in the *Bulletin*, giving Blaine a sharp rap. By the way, what an ass he has made of himself?"

"The *Bulletin*? Ass? Blaine?" replied Burton, "surely the *Bulletin* has not gone over to the Democrats!"

"Oh, no; but Blaine's course, you know, has been too outrageous for anything. The idea of his antagonizing the administration at the very start."

"Blaine antagonizing the administration?"

"Yes, as the *Bulletin* says:"

When the public business of this nation is intrusted to men of proved fitness, who shall remain in place to do the work to which they are trained, it is possible that the elective offices will be filled generally by men who have some other claim to them than their capacity for making promises to the mob of place hunters, and of being "nail fellow, well met" with every ragamuffin who has a longing thirst to taste of the stream that flows from the public treasury.

"I wonder how the Camerons will take that sort of talk?"

Captain Burton stared at his friend in amazement. Was it possible that Snowdrift had turned Reformer? No, it could not be; this was a guy. He snatched the paper from his friend's hand. Yes, it was the *Bulletin*, and the words read were correctly quoted. But why this fling at the Camerons?

"I am glad to see," continued Snowdrift, "that old Simon has been beaten at least But the cheekiest thing he has ever done is this attempt to put Don in the Senate."

"Don in the Senate! Then Wallace is dead? You don't mean it?"

"Nothing of the kind; but of course the old man wasn't going to stay in the Senate after Schurz and Key had been crammed down his throat."

"I beg you to explain."

"Why, don't you know that Schurz and Key were appointed to Cabinet places?"

"Schurz and Key! Who is Key?"

"Why, the ex-rebel General, you know; the one who was a Democratic Senator from Tennessee. He was a great Tilden man, and of course it was right to give him a show."

Captain Burton was again agitated. "Is it possible that I have been misinformed? Did Tilden get in after all?"

"Why, no, you stupid fellow. But conciliation is the watchword of the new regime. As the *National Republican* remarks, 'the adventurers must withdraw and leave the original inhabitants of the South to control their own affairs in their own ways' and as the same able paper says in another place, 'the gory garment must be buried.'"

"You puzzle me beyond measure, Colonel. I never expected to hear this sort of talk from you."

"I don't see anything astonishing. The President is in earnest, and, with Sherman and Schurz in the Cabinet, Matthews and Lamar in the Senate and Garfield and Gibson in the House, the bloody shirt will never flap in the morning breeze again."

"Who is Matthews and who is Gibson?"

"Gibson is one of the best of our ex-confederates. He is from Louisiana; noble fellow! Matthews? Don't you remember Stanley Matthews? He is going to the Senate in place of Sherman. Garfield is needed in the House, as the President says, to aid in the work of pacification. A few weeks more and Packard, Chamberlain and all the rest of the carpet-baggers will be packing their traps."

What! It isn't proposed to throw them overboard?"

"Of course, old boy, of course; a government that cannot sustain itself has no right to exist. The Secretary of War and Attorney General will attend to the carpet-baggers, never fear."

"Now, Colonel, you are carrying this quiz too far. I was half inclined to believe you, but when you say that Cameron and Taft have gone back on Packard and Chamberlain, you must take me for a greeny."

"Taft and Cameron, the—why they're not in the new administration. What nse has Hayes for such Bourbons?"

"Whrt! You don't mean to say that after electing Hayes these good Republicans have been set adrift?"

"I don't mean anything else. Such obstructionists are no Republicans. They must go to the rear, sir; they must go to the rear. But you are behind the age; it will take too much time to get you straight. Read the *Times*, old boy, and see what has been going on for the past ten days and then come up to the club house to-night and fall into line. Armitt Brown and Wayne MacVeigh are going to speak and they'll make it lively for the carpet-baggers. Ha! Ha!"

That capped the climax. That Snowdrift should advise anybody to read the *Times*! Burton's worst suspicions were confirmed. His friend had gone ever to the Democracy. Nevertheless, half doubting whether he was awake, he picked up the *Press* and found in running over half a dozen issues the half had not been told. "It's Rip Van Winkle outdone!" he muttered as he sadly left the reading room, and with determined tread went down to Seventh and Chestnut to hear the truth from lips which are never faithless to party.—*Times*.

The Pocket-Piece.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A State for barter! And the price is——
What?——
Why, here's a place; and there,—a place and pickings!
'Tis cheap enough; who bids and takes the lot?——
Only one bidder on such terms?——Not so!
Many are venal; but in this, our master
Brooks no competitor,
So we record his wishes, grovelling low!——
If the thick slime besmirch our garments, it
Will serve as sizing, to the which gold-dust
May cling and make us shining marks!
Shame! shame! O, shame!——How pitiful
When trusted men revel in self-abasement,
And a Free State becomes—a POCKET-PIECE!

Philadelphia, March 13, 1877.

The New Election Dodge.

At the request of Mr. Hayes, the plan for a new election, so far as South Carolina is concerned, has been submitted to him. It is a very elaborate document, reciting the condition of affairs in the form of an agreement to the following points:

First. The recognition of Chamberlain as governor until a new election can be held.

Second. That he shall summon the legislature, as returned by the canvassing board in November, which would constitute the senate republican and the house democratic.

Third. The legislature thus constituted shall pass a law for a new election and a registration law, as required by the Constitution of the State; then General Ruger, commanding the United States troops in South Carolina is to assume military control of the State.

Fourth. Chamberlain and Hampton are each to select one member of the board of registration and General Ruger a third, throughout the State, the latter to have control of the election, and prohibit all parades of white and colored clubs and prevent all public meetings from being disturbed. In each county the three election officers are to be composed of one republican and one democrat, and General Ruger is to select a third. In each county precinct the canvassing board is to be composed of one democrat and one republican, to be named by the respective committees of each party. The board of State canvassers, to whom all returns are to be made, and which is to be composed of five members, two of each party, General Ruger naming the fifth member, who is to be an officer of the United States army, is to canvass the returns and declare the result.

Fifth. Hampton and Chamberlain to agree each in writing, that they will abide the result of this election,

A similar plan for Louisiana is being prepared and is also to be submitted to Mr. Hayes at his request. Senator Blaine, ex-Senator Cameron and others have agreed to support this plan for South Carolina, and it will probably be pressed for Louisiana.

If Diaz, of Mexico, shall carry out his purpose to shoot Cortina, he will deserve a vote of thanks from our government, and the day of execution should call out demonstrations of the most exuberant character in Texas. Cortina has accumulated an immense fortune, estimated at millions, by preying upon Texans along the Rio Grande. He has not only stolen thousands upon thousands of cattle and horses, but has slain many citizens of Texas who attempted to resist his depredations. He richly deserves the fate Diaz has determined to mete out to him.

Marriages.

COLEMAN—SITLER.—On the 15th ult., in Bloomsburg, by E. E. Orvis, Mr. Thomas J. Coleman, of Fishingcreek township to Miss Almira Sitler of Orange township.

CREASY—ROBBERTS—On the 8th inst., at the Reformed Parsonage in Orangeville, by Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. Henry Creasy, of Fishingcreek township, to Miss Elizabeth Robberts, of Jackson township.

ROBBINS—SITLER.—In Orangeville, by Rev. N. Spear, Ira Robbins, of Greenwood, to Miss Mary F. Sitler, of Orange.

Deaths.

CADMAN.—In Bloomsburg, on the 10th inst., George, only child of James and Elizabeth Cadman, aged 12 years, 1 month and 24 days.

FLECKENSTINE.—In Fishingcreek township, Mattie C. little daughter of Jacob and Sarah Fleckenstine, aged 1 year and 2 days.

ABBOTT.—In Catawissa, March 7th, Samuel D., infant son of W. H. and Clara Abbott, aged three months.

GEDDIS.—At Bloomsburg, March 9, 1877, Matilda S. Geddis, wife of Thomas E. Geddis, aged 39 years, 1 month and 16 days.

Mrs. Geddis, during her residence here, endeared herself to all who knew her. She was a good neighbor, an affectionate wife and mother, and patient in affliction. Our sympathies are extended to the bereaved friends.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.55
Rye " "	.75
Corn, new, " "	.45
Oats, " "	.25
Flour per barrel	5.50
Cloverseed	7.80
Flaxseed	1.75
Butter	.25
Eggs	.18
Tallow	.6
Potatoes	.90
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.12
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.40 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.60 "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.80 "
Blacksmith's Lutup on Wharf	$3 40 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Pardons for the pardon of Samuel Bogart, sentenced at February Term, 1876, for manslaughter.

A. C. SMITH & SON.

Mar 4-2w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN MCNALL, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the balance in the hands of the Executors of said deceased to and among the persons entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of M. E. Jackson & Son, in Berwick, on Saturday, April 14, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons are hereby notified to make known their claim before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

F. P. BILLMEYER, Auditor.

March 16, 4w.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE APPLEMAN, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of George Appleman, late of Orange township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county to George W. Appleman, of Wellversville, Columbia county, Pa., Executor, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executor without delay.

GEORGE W. APPLEMAN, Executor.

March 16-6w*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS FRY, DECE

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.98 A. M	4.40 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.38 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

TO INSTANT SUBSCRIBERS.

Parties living outside of this State who have not paid their subscription up to Oct. 1st, 1876, will have their papers stopped and the bills sent for collection if not paid by April 1st. We cannot afford to pay postage on papers for which we do not receive the price of subscription. Subscribers living outside of this county, but within the State, will receive a similar notice soon, unless many of them respond.

Marr has just received new goods.

Sheriff's sales on the 17th and 26th of this month, at the Court House.

Fresh shad have made their appearance in the market.

John Smith will sell his personal property to-morrow, 17th inst.

Rev. B. H. Crever, of Harrisburg will preach in the M. E. Church on Sunday next.

J. H. Heller has been appointed Post Master at Hellersville in this county.

The administrator of Daniel Muffly will sell real estate in Light Street on the 24th inst. See advertisement.

Mr. David Lowenberg has just returned from New York and Philadelphia where he made large purchase of Spring goods.

Yesterday various plans for a new County jail were submitted to the commissioners. No particular one has yet been adopted.

Maple sugar is in the market. We will take a quantity of it at this office on subscription, if any one offers it.

The assignee of Abraham Miller will sell real estate at Berwick on the 24th inst. See advertisement.

We are printing vendue bills at the lowest rates, on heavy poster paper. Orders by mail or otherwise will be promptly executed.

Mary Evans will sell real estate on Iron Street, Bloomsburg, on April 5th. See advertisement.

Our Post Master is hedging. In one editorial he bla thers Hayes and his policy, and in the next sings pæan of praise to Don Cameron.

Snow fell all day on Monday, making the roads muddy and the walking bad. This is about the last of the season. At least we hope so.

The members of the Philologian Society at the Normal School, will give an entertainment on the evening of March 22nd. The place has not yet been decided upon.

Counterfeit ten cent pieces are in circulation. They are made of lead, and although pretty well executed, can be easily detected by the ring. They are dated 1877.

Subscribers who expect to change their post office address on the 1st of April, will please notify us in time to order the change on our mailing lists.

We have been informed that a man in the employ of Grove Bros., in their quarries at Lime Ridge was accidently killed last Saturday.

It costs less to print advertisements than to send out salesmen. A good advertisement is seen and read by more people in one day, than most salesmes call on in a year.

It is a curious circumstance that "Webster's Dictionary, Unabridged," according to its title on the back of the book, does not contain the word "unabridged."

Parents, mothers, nurses, do not fail to give Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to the little ones for all cases of coughs and colds. Only costs 25 cents.

A bill has finally passed the House of Representatives at Harrisburg making an appropriation of $5,000 to improve the navigation of the North Branch of the Susquehanna river from the head of the Nanticoke pool to the borough of Pittston, Luzerne county.

A certain party who takes care to inform the public in a private way that he gives his services gratuitously, which is a fair compensation for them, is passing his leisure hours in writing for a newspaper. Propriety and decency are not among the elements that enter into his peculiar style of composition.

Says the Scranton *Republican*: "Those who think we can't appreciate "ruins" in this city would do well to take a stroll up Lackawanna avenue and see how we delight in treasuring the shaky walls and widows of Exchange Block, and the old Opera House."

Those "shaky widows" had better get married.

We have received copies of the *The American*, a new illustrated weekly published in New York. It is handsomely printed on tinted paper, and is devoted to the Arts, Drama and light literature. We predict a successful career for it. Published every Saturday at 860 Broadway, New York, and for sale by news dealers generally. Price ten cents a number.

Our reporter says that the Radical procession of last week consisted of 40 boys, six negroes, nine gentlemen, and the editors of the *Republican*. Be that as it may, the calibre of the crowd can be ascertained from the fact that in passing the residence of the senior editor of the COLUMBIAN and in his absence, three groans were proposed and given. Brave fellows, those! The nine gentlemen ought to be ashamed of this.

We are pleased to learn that Alexis R. Paxton, late Teller of the First National Bank of this place, has been appointed Second Lieutenant of Co. I. 15 Reg't Infantry, headquarters at Fort Marcey, New Mexico, and is ordered to report at Columbus, O., in 30 days. Mr. Paxton received a military education at West Chester, and is well fitted for his position. We trust that the Injuns will not interfere with his hair.

Section 11, act of April 12, 1875, reads as follows: "That it shall not be lawful for any person, with or without license, to sell to any person any intoxicating drink on any day on which elections are now or hereafter may be required to be held, nor on Sunday, nor at any time to a minor or to a person visibly affected by intoxicating drinks. The courts decide this to be for twenty-four hours, or from twelve o'clock at night until twelve o'clock the next

Mathias Kline will sell real estate in Fishing Creek Township at private sale. See advertisement.

J. G. Leidy, son of Capt Isaac Leidy of Hemlock visited our office on Tuesday. He hails from Carthage Mo., and is in excellent health.

The Scranton *Republican*, in its issue of the 9th inst. speaks of "Yellow Jack" Donohue as having been tried at Bloomsburg. The people here never found it out.

An adjourned Court for argument and motions will be held here on Friday, March 30th. The reasons for a new trial in the cases of Hester, Tully, and McHugh will then be argued.

If you are suddenly asked, "who among men ants have made the largest fortunes in the shortest time in legitimate business," will not your reply naturally be, "judicious advertisers?"

John Wanamaker, the great clothier of Philadelphia has just opened a general Dry Goods store on the corner of Thirteenth and Market Street, where he employs nearly seven hundred clerks.

Geo. P. Waller, youngest son of Rev. D. J. Waller, was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, last week, in a class of nearly two hundred We wish him abundant success in his chosen profession.

Pat Hester and the Democratic party are equally dissatisfied with the law.—*Republican.*

The Democrats are not dissatisfied with the law, but are naturally indignant at its persistent violation by the opposition.

Two men were arrested on Tuesday afternoon for peddling oysters on the streets without a license. After a hearing before justice Brower they were committed to jail in default of bail. They are from Danville.

If advertising has failed with you, try it on another tack. A good thing is worth a fair trial. If one business man finds his account in advertising, why should not another?

Two employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company were killed on Saturday last, at different points, one near Kingston and the other at Danville. We have not learned full particulars. Their names were Albert Everhart, and Richard Higgins.

Charcoal has been discovered to be a sure cure for burns. By laying a small piece of cold charcoal on the burn the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on for an hour the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions.

Nelson Kitchen will sell a large lot of personal property on his premises, one mile from Jerseytown, on Tuesday the 27th inst. beginning at nine o'clock in the morning. Mr Kitchen intends to remove to the west.

The bill entitled "An Act to erect and constitute the district of the poor of the township of Bloom, in the county of Columbia, the poor district of Columbia county" has passed third reading in the Senate. This does not affect districts acting under the general poor laws, unless they decide by vote to come in.

The act making an appropriation of $100,000 to state normal schools for the year beginning the first Monday in June, 1877, has passed third reading in the House.

Mrs. Sallie Snyder an aged widow, committed suicide on Wednesday, February 28, by drowning herself in a spring, near the residence of Phineas Young, in Orange township, where she had been living. The water in the spring did not cover her head, and she laid with only her face in the water. It is said that she has tried to freeze herself to death several times this winter. She was about 75 or 80 years old, and had been supported by the poor directors for a number of years.

SORE THROAT.—The following preparation (simple and cheap) is highly efficacious when used in the early stage: Pour a pint of boiling water upon 25 or 30 leaves of common sage: let the infusion stand for half on hour.—Add vinegar sufficient to make it moderately acid, and honey according to the taste. This combination of the astringent and the emollient principle seldom fails to produce the desired effect. The infusion may be used as a gargle several times a day. It has this advantage over many gargles—it is pleasant to the taste and may be swallowed occasionally, not only without danger, but with advantage.

Among the changes in the tax bill agreed on by the ways and means committee one is to include in the assessment, all horses and cattle over two years old, instead of over four years old; to strike out the clause taxing occupants and salaries and emoluments of office, and in lieu thereof impose a per capita tax of fifty cents on all males over twenty-one years of age that pay no real estate tax, and that there be no special tax collected for state purposes, but that each county pay an apportionment out of its treasury to the state.

On Thursday night of last week Wesley Bodine, Hiram Long, "Business" Beers and "Smoker" Karns had a hearing before justice Brower, on the charge of stealing a tub of oysters from E. Jacoby on the 27th ult. Bodine was the principal, he having carried the bivalves away, while the others assisted in disposing of them. Bodine played the role of Kelly the "Bum" and confessed on the witness stand. Two other persons who were arrested on the same charge were discharged, and the four above named were committed to answer at court. They are out on bail.

If the Shenandoah *Herald* will be kind enough to send a reporter up here occasionally, it is just possible that the authorities of Columbia county in general and Bloomsburg in particular will get some understanding as to the manner in which their respective duties ought to be performed. The *Herald* correspondent seems to have taken a great interest in our affairs up here, but it would perhaps be well for him to allow a few more years to roll over his youthful cranium before he grows so exceedingly critical. Notwithstanding the attention he has given this community, it is altogether likely that the wheels of the local government will move on. The truth is that the *Herald* could not exist without sensational wind, and the young man who has been doing its correspondence during and since the murder trial is peculiarly fitted to furnish it with the kind of material its existence requires.

SUICIDE.—A terrible affliction befel the family of Mr. Samuel Wolf, in this place, on Sunday evening last, in the suicide of Mrs. Leah Wolf. During the afternoon she had expressed an attention of visiting a sick neighbor, and her family, supposing this to be the case, paid no attention to her absence until the evening began to wane, when her daughter, on opening the door leading up stairs, discovered her mother hanging by the neck to the hand-rail. An alarm was given and Dr. Thompson and others were soon on hand. The former cut the body down. A jury was summoned by Esq. Murray, and an inquest held. The verdict, as rendered by the jury, was: "Deceased came to her death by strangulation by hanging, at her own hands." What the predisposing cause was it would be difficult to state. Mrs. Wolf was a lady of a very retiring disposition and somewhat subject to attacks of melancholy. These generally oppressed her most severely on the anniversary of the death of her son, who died by his own hand on the 4th of March, about eleven years since. No doubt, temporary derangement was the cause of the rash act. Mrs. Wolf was aged about 77 years.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

The Shippensburg *News* says a singular incident occurred at the residence of John Yundt, near that place, last week. The female members of the family were about to commence the quilting of a cotton bed spread or "comfort," and Mrs. Yundt, in order to make the cotton more compact, began to pat it, or compress it with her hands, when it suddenly ignited and exploded with a loud noise, and tore the entire fabric into shreds. As a matter of course the whole household was thrown into the greatest confusion and consternation. No cause, as yet can be assigned for this singular occurrence.

A RESPITE OF DEATH.—"Yellow Jack" Donohue, one of the coudenned Molly Maguires in jail at Mauch Chunk, who was to have been hanged recently between the hours of ten and two o'clock, has had a writ of error taken out in his case for argument in the Supreme Court, and this delays the execution thirty days from the 21st of last month. "Yellow Jack" was one of the last tried before the great Bloomsburg hearing, and has come nearer to the gallows than any of his confederates. The reason why a writ of error was not obtained sooner was owing to the lack of funds. It appears that the money has been secured, however, and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

BASE-BALL RULES FOR 1877.—There are many in this county who will be interested in this item concerning the changes in the code of rules for next season. The size of the bases is to be increased from twelve to fifteen inches square. The home plate is to be brought into the diamond, the sides of the plates forming a portion of the foul lines. The second good ball after two strikes is to be called fair, after the manner of the amateurs. All dead balls which are unfair are to count against the pitcher, and towards helping the batsman to a base on called balls. Umpires are to be allowed to enter the field during the progress of a game. Fair fouls will not be allowed. If a player strikes at a ball plainly with the intention of not hitting it, he shall be declared out. Earned runs are not to be reckoned in scoring. If a ball when struck hits a base runner, the latter shall be declared out.

A BOY'S LEG TORN OFF.—Jeremiah Hurley, about fifteen years of age, son of Michael Hurley, living at Lake Fidler's, was assisting his father to haul wood from the mountain not far from their home, on Tuesday afternoon. They had a three mule team. When coming down the mountain the front mule was unhitched and the boy undertook to ride him, but the animal became unmanagable and ran away throwing his rider, who became entangled in the harness, and was swiftly dragged along until a projecting stump caught him, tearing his leg off at the knee and him from the harness, the leg flying one way and its owner another. The frighted father hastened to his boy and with commendable presence of mind tightly buckled his suspenders around the ragged and bleeding members, thus saving his life till he carried him home, when Dr. R. L. Wright was called, who assisted by Dr. D. S. Hollenbach, amputated a few inches of the mangled stump. The operation proved to be almost too much for the sufferer, but he afterwards revived and yesterday morning was doing well. It is remarkable that otherwise he escaped without a scratch.—*Shamokin Herald.*

BERWICK, PA. March 12th 1877.

Editors "COLUMBIAN."—*Gents:* The last issue of the "*Bloomsburg Journal*" contains an editorial which seems to demand notice on your part. I allude to the charge made against the Normal School. As your senior editor is a Trustee of this institution, he ought to be authority on the subject. If "*infidel sentiments*" are "*tineturing the minds of hundreds of our youths, many of whom are to become teachers*" through the influence and teachings of "*this school,*" the public ought to know it. It not true, the statement should be corrected at once and emphatically. The Normal School has many warm friends in Berwick and vicinity, and the writer has been one of the warmest of them. Surely the character of the institution, of its board of Trustees and of its faculty do not warrant such an inference, much less *a specific charge*, such as has been made by the "*Bloomsburg Journal.*" Will you give us the facts? Yours Respectfully,

INQUIRER.

In the absence of the Senior editor we cannot answer for the Trustees. We never pay any attention to the stuff that is printed in the above named paper, but we take it that the charge is untrue from the very fact that it is made by the *Journal.*

The Court again Decides Hampton the Legal Governor of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13.—The questions of the conflicting claims of Hampton and Chamberlain to the government came up in the circuit court to-day as involved in the validity of a commitment by a trial justice appointed by Gov. Hampton. Judge Reed decided that the authority of the trial justice must be respected as that of a *de facto* and *de jure* officer of the State. This decision establishes the legality of the Hampton government as to the Charleston circuit. The other circuit judges throughout the State had already made similar decisions.

TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

Hon. H. P. Bell, the Democratic nominee, was elected to Congress on Tuesday, in the Ninth District, in Georgia, in place of Ben Hill. As two Democrats were running the Republicans fondly hoped to get their man in.

In New Hampshire there was a spiritless election. Prescott, the Republican candidate for Governor, has about 3,500 majority, being about the same as last year. The Republicans elect two Congressmen, and the Democrats one. The opposition confidently expected to carry all of them. This leaves the next House Democratic beyond all cavil.

A Riot among Miners.

SCRANTON, Pa., March 13.—A great mass-meeting of working-men was held here to-night, and a demand was made for work or bread. A thousand men paraded the streets about nine p. m., shouting for work or bread, and entered the city hall, where the council was in session. A scene of great excitement ensued, the councilmen fearing bodily harm. During the evening a store was entered and robbed, and a policeman beaten nearly to death. Serious trouble is apprehended. The mayor to-night issued a call for fifteen special policemen to assist in preserving the peace.

From the Troy "Times," March 18, 1874.

Peruvian Syrup is a standard remedy for building up and renewing broken-down or nervous constitutions. For dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint, kidney and bladder diseases, or part of the many irregularities of the various organs of the human frame, it is a sovereign remedy. It is a tonic without alcohol. This medicine is too well known already to require any commendation from us. It is only necessary for us to say to those who have never given it a trial that it will accomplish all that is claimed for it. Now is the time to tone up the system before the hot months of summer fairly set in. Sold by all druggists.

What a blessing to the poor would be such a wholesome purifier and preventive of contagion as Glenn's Sulphur soap could it be distributed among them. Why don't some philanthropist act on this hint. Depot, Crittenton's, No, 7 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cts. March.

Business Notice.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The scene presented during the late inauguration was an animated one. The style of dress worn by the members of both Houses consisted of every conceivable style of Fashion and it was not necessary to look through *blue stars* to see the best fitting suit. D. Lowenberg having just returned from New York is now prepared to supply the Public with the latest novelties in Gents' Wear. His Goods are First-class, while his garments are made up in City Style and can not be excelled. Call and see the latest styles and select your Spring Suits at

D LOWENBERG'S.

Down again! Best Calicoes 8 cents per yard at Lutz & Sloan's.

Caldwell's Bread is as white as snow and as light as a feather.

BARGAINS! Selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for spring goods at E M. Knorr's.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A house and lot situated on Mair street, Bloomsburg. Apply to Funk & Waller. Mar 16-4w

WANTED:—2000 bushels of Corn; the highest market price paid for same in cash. Taken in lots of 25 bushels or more. Call on or address

H. W. AUL,
Espy Station, Pa.

Gents' fancy Slippers at McKinney's.

Go to E. M Knorr's for bargains in Boots and Shoes.

Spring Hats, just received at D. Lowenberg's.

Appleton "A" Muslin 9 cents per yard by the bolt at Lutz & Sloan's. Hill, 10 cents.

Real Estate for rent by M. Wynkoop on Third Street, Bloomsburg. Mar. 2, 3w*

A brick house and lot on Centre street for sale. Inquire of I. S. Kuhn.

Mrs. Milton Charles, Exchange Block, has just received a lot of delicious Milwaukee and Cincinnatti Beer to which she asks the attention of lovers of a good article. The best of ale and beer always on hand.

Rubber Boots at McKinney's.

Pretty Suits for Little Boys,
School Suits for Youths,
Neat Suits for Children,
Late in Style, low in Price at
D. Lowenberg's.

Ladies' Rubbers at McKinney's.

A large stock of Jewelry and the largest stock of Ribbons in town is at Lutz & Sloan's.

New Spring Goods this week at E. M. Knorr's.

An elegant line of Neck Wear just received at D. Lowenberg's.

The best place, after all, to buy Boots and Shoes is at E. M. Knorr's.

Buy your Boots and Shoes at McKinney's for he still "holds the fort," and sells Goods at "hard pan" prices.

Ready made Clothing to suit Everybody, good and cheap at D. Lowenberg's.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

Have you tried Kirby's WildCherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a pernament cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21, '76.-1y Wholesale Agents.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from th first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic Voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

☞ *All new subscribers for 1877, paying in advance after November 1, 1876 will receive the paper weekly from receipt of remittance to January 1st, 1877, without charge.*

COMBINED PAPERS—FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

The Country Gentleman.

The Country Gentleman is published weekly on the following terms, when paid strictly in advance: One copy, one year, $2.50; Four copies, $10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club; Ten copies, $20, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club.

The Country Gentleman possesses an unequalled Corps of Correspondents, regular and occasional, among the best Farmers of all parts of the country and constantly reflects the practical condition and progress of the husbandry of every section of the United States and civilized world.

The Country Gentleman gives in its Horticultural Department a continuous variety of information and suggestions, equal or superior in the aggregate to what is obtained in the monthly numbers of most magazines devoted to Horticulture.

The Country Gentleman has probably done as much as all other Journals combined, to introduce and disseminate Improved Stock of every kind through the country; and commands to a greater degree than any cotemporary, the confidence and support of breeders and purchasers.

The Country Gentleman contains unusually full and trustworthy Market Reports, and devotes special attention to them and to the Prospects of the Crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—When to Buy and When to Sell.

The Country Gentleman embraces numerous minor departments of a practical character, such as the Dairy, the Poultry Yard, the Apiary, the Vineyard and so on, and weekly presents a column or two for the Housewife and interesting Fireside Reading. It contains a well edited Review of Current Events, and its advertising pages furnish a directory of all the principal agricultural and horticultural establishments of the country.

☞ SPECIMEN COPIES FREE. Address

LUTHER TUCKER & SON,
PUBLISHERS, ALBANY, N. Y.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

PAPER BAGS FOR SALE
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The World's Choice.

A Centennial Decision.

Competent judges representing the civilized people of the world appointed for the knowledge of particular art or sciences, convened at Philadelphia for six months to decide upon the comparative merits of the various inventions of mankind, awarded to the manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster, after a careful test and comparison of this remarkable remedy with ordinary porous and other kinds of plasters, the highest and only medal, above all foreign and American competitors, on the ground of its great superiority over other plasters, and its wonderful pain relieving strengthening and curative properties. Remember that this decision was made by men practical and skilled physicians.

Remember that no nostrum was allowed to be exhibited at the Centennial. Remember when you are suffering from any ache or pain that Benson's Capcine Plaster is the best remedy ever devised for all external difficulties.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, N. Y.
May 19, '76 1y.

BENSON'S
CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS,
A great improvement on ordinary porous plasters.

RELIEVES PAIN AT ONCE.
THE BEST
Strengthening Plaster Known.
CURES QUICKLY
Rheumatism, Neuralgia,
Lame and Weak Back,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
Spinal and Kidney complaints,
all aches and pains of a local nature.
Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.
May 19 '76-1y SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Pharmaceutical Chemists, N.Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public is hereby informed that they can obtain the latest styles at lowest prices in all kinds of Spring Clothing, School Suits for Boys, Suits for Children, Nobby Suits for Youths, all of the latest styles and at the lowest prices at D. Lowenberg's.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of weak stomachs, general debility, indigestion, diseases of the stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of iron we possess—citrate of magnetic oxide combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—yellow Peruvian bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.

Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of dyspepsia and debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles, or six bottles for $5. Try this valuable medicine and be convinced of its merits. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, pin and stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular with a treatise on all kinds of worms, advice free. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, which will do the work. Price $1. It never fails to remove all kinds, from children or grown persons. Directions with it.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM,
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.
1-73-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend Ex. and Alias Levari Facias to the Sheriff of Columbia county directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock on

MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1877,

The following real estate, situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penna., bounded and described as follows: on the north by the D. L. & W. Rail Road, east by lot of Peter Billmeyer, south by Seventh street, and west by Bloomsburg Gas Co., containing three-fourths of an acre, more or less, whereon are erected a large two story brick foundry and machine shop, a frame ware house, frame blacksmith shop, frame car shop, together with engine and boilers, lathes, fans, planers, drill press, belts pulleys, grindstone, boring machines, flasks, patterns, and all fixtures and belongings thereto—the property of Turnbach & Hess.

ALSO,

All that house and lot situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Penna., bounded on the west by East street of said town, southwardly by an alley, northwardly by lot of Charles Savage, eastwardly by an alley; whereon are erected a brick dwelling house, and outbuildings—the property of Samuel Turnbach.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Turnbach & Hess and Samuel Turnbach.

ALSO,

The following described property, to-wit: Beginning at a stone corner of land belonging to David Creasy, thence north four and one-half degrees east one hundred and twenty-eight perches to a stone, thence by other land belonging to Adam Creasy north seventy-five and one-half degrees east eighty perches to a stone, thence by land of John Brown south fourteen and three-quarter degrees east one hundred and ninety-seven perches to a stone, thence by land of John Engle north seventy-three degrees west one hundred and forty-five perches to the place of beginning; containing ninety-nine acres, one hundred and forty-six perches and allowance.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of John R. Yohe and Amelia Yohe, his wife.

ALSO,

The following real estate, situate in township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of Benjamin Walter, on the east by land of Benjamin Ives and others, on the south by land of William Masters, on the west by land of William Cox and others, containing sixty acres, more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, a barn and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of William Fatrman.

ALSO,

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: fronting on Fifth street of said town, and adjoining lot of Henry Wolf on the east, an alley on the south, Catharine street on the west, and said Fifth street on the north, said lot being about ninety feet on said Fifth street, and two hundred feet, more or less, in depth, whereon are erected a frame two story dwelling house, frame stable, and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Clark M. Brown.

ALSO,

All that certain lot of land situate in the town of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the east by Third street, on the north by lot of M. A. Brown, on the west by an alley, on the south by Isaiah John, said lot being in front fifty feet and in depth two hundred and ten feet, whereon is erected a two story house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of James D. Brown.

ALSO,

All those two certain lots of ground situate in the village of Georgetown, Beaver township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, numbered forty-three (43) and forty-four (44) in the plan of lots laid out by George P. Driesbach, bounded as follows: On the north by Second street, on the south by an alley, on the east by Elm street, on the west by School street; each of said lots containing fifty (50) feet front on Second street and extending back one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the alley.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of C. W. Boone.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Purchasers must pay ten per cent. of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs, at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
March 2, 1877. Sheriff.

ROLLINS & HOLMES,

have removed to Evans' Block, Main Street.

Extra heavy Tin Wire, also

AWNINGS AND TENTS

of every description manufactured by

ROLLINS & HOLMES.

Galvanized Iron Cornice

designed and manufactured by

Rollins & Holmes.

ARGAND HOT BASE STOVES

the best and most economical in the market.

Rollins & Holmes.

RANGES.

The BARSTOW ELEVATED Oven Range, the LION and EMPRESS Portable Ranges have no equal.

Rollins & Holmes.

STEAM.

Public and private buildings heated by steam. A variety of Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings, constantly on hand.

Rollins & Holmes.

PLUMBING & GAS FITTING

promptly done

Rollins & Holmes.

Feb 1, 77—tf

COE, WETHERILL & CO.
NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISING AGENTS
Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

25 FANCY CARDS 25 styles with name 10 cts. 27 post paid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens. Co. N.Y. Feb. 16, '77-4w d

POLICY-HOLDERS
OF THE
Continental, Security, New Jersey Life
And other doubtful INSURANCE COMPANIES
TAKE NOTICE.
THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL
(Chartered 1835) offers special terms for reinsurance. Marston and Wakelin, Gen. Agts., 13½ S. 4th street, Phila. March 2, '77-4w d

TRIFLING
WITH A COLD IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS.
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
a sure remedy for COUGHS, and all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS, CHEST and MUCOUS MEMBRANE.
Put up only in Blue boxes.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
C. N. CRITTENTON 7 Sixth Avenue, New York. March 2, '77-4w D

$200 A Month, AGENTS WANTED on our THREE GREAT $3 BOOKS. The Story of
CHARLEY ROSS,
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Awarded the Centennial Medal.
The most practical, simple, and effective. Its superior advantage at partial gate is universally acknowledged. Address,
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Mfrs. of Wheels and Mill Machinery, MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.
We will give manufacturing rights. Mar. 2-4w d

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.
We want 500 more first-class Sewing Machine Agents, and 500 men of energy and ability to learn the business of selling sewing machines. Compensation liberal, but varying according to ability, character and qualifications of the Agent. For particulars, address
Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Chicago.
827 & 829 Broadway, New York, or New Orleans, La. March 2, '77-4w d

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On the line of a GREAT RAILROAD with good markets both EAST and WEST.
Now is the time to secure it
Mild Climate, Fertile Soil, best Country for Stock Raising in the United States.
Books, Maps, Full Information also "THE PIONEER" sent free to all parts of the World.
Address, O. F. DAVIS,
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March 2, '77-4w d OMAHA, NEB.

THE HOPE OF REWARD
is what induces so many people in search of
SPLENDID FARMING LAND
to go to Michigan, and select from the
ONE MILLION OF ACRES
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Strong soils, sure crops, plenty of timber, no drouths, grasshoppers, or chinch bugs. Pure water, running streams, ready markets, civilization and schools. Railroad runs through centre of grant. Price from $4 to $10 per acre. Send for our illustrated pamphlet, full of facts in German and English. Say in what paper you saw this notice. Address
W. O. HUGHART, Land Comm'r.,
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NO MONEY We will start you in a business you can make $50 a week without capital; easy and respectable for either sex. M. A. Young, 361 Bowery, N. Y. Feb. 16 4w. W

NOTICE.
From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meters at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
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SMOKY CHIMNEYS and defective drafts cured, fuel saved, and heat increased with the Spiral Draft. Send stamp for circular to HENRY COLLIER, 726 Ransom St., Phil'a, Pa. Dec. 29, '76.-1y.

A CAPITAL
NEW NOVEL,
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"Out of the Cage,"
just published. A deeply interesting new novel by G. W. Owen, whose other works have been so successful and so widely read. Cloth bound; price $1.50. Sold by all booksellers, G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New York City. Feb. 9, 1877-3w k

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Miscellaneous

My Visit to the Birthplace of the Siamese Twins.

Just before leaving the United States for our Oriental tour, my husband and I sought out these famous twins, and learned from them where they were born and the place where their parents were still living, determined if possible, to see both. Soon after we were domesticated in the country we began our search; and it was to me quite a little gala day, still remembered with pleasure, that I spent in the early home of Chang and Eng, dining in the front room of the little cabin where these boys had so often romped in childish glee; handling the queer little suits of blue nankeen the first the twins had ever worn after their baby garments, and which the loving mother had preserved as reminders of her wonderful children; and plucking roses from the very trees the boys had planted and called by their own names, before leaving their native land forever.

It was about thirty miles south-west of Bangkok, the capital of Siam, in a little fishing village called MaKlaung, that these twins were born. The house, a thatched cottage of bamboo, fronting on the "Great Canal" which gives name to the village, was still standing at the time of our visit, and the very spot where the cradle of Chang and Eng used to hang on the long, low veranda was pointed out to us. From this house the family removed to Bangkok, when the twins were in their second year; and the boyhood of the boys was passed in their little cottage four miles from the city, where we found their parents. The house was one of the sort known in Siam as "floating houses," one story buildings, moored on the river bank, and kept in place by large poles on each side, driven firmly in the river bottom.

The little cot was built of teak boards, and roofed with *attap* leaves; and contained, besides the long veranda overlooking the river, four pleasant rooms, of which the front was a shop as well as sitting-room, and on the occasion of our visit served likewise as a dining-hall. Here, the father plied his trade of catching fish, and the young mother sold wares in her shop. Occasionally the twin brothers went out with their father in his fishing-boat, and, like all Oriental children learned to swim, and spent much of their time in the water.

One day, while swimming in front of their cabin, they were observed by Mr. Robert Hunter, a Scotch merchant who resided in Bangkok. Astonished at seeing the children keep always so close together, and perfectly alike were the movements of the two, Mr. Hunter stopped to ascertain the cause. One can imagine his surprise at the strange sight revealed when, as he talked to the mother, the twin boys came up from the water and stood before him. This was in the year 1824, when the lads were about twelve years old, and from that time Mr. Hunter never gave up the hope of being able to get them off to Europe for exhibition.

At first the parents would not hear of being deprived of their wonderful children, even for a time: but the lads themselves became interested in the glowing accounts they heard of the "outside world," and grew anxious to take a peep at its wonders. It is not strange that they should have felt such a desire; for, bound as they were, of course they were cut off from most of the boyish sports that they saw their young companions enjoying, and their life promised, at best, but a painful monotony.

Finally, when in the year 1829 an American vessel, commanded by Captain Coffin, arrived at Bangkok, such offers were made as induced the parents to part with their twin boys "for a few years," and before they had time to change their minds the vessel had sailed for Europe and the United States.

I met Mr. Hunter frequently during my stay in Siam, and from him learned of his finding and sending off the twins. He said they were quiet, well-behaved boys, who gave no trouble during the voyage, nor ever seemed sorry that they had set out on so long a journey.

The "Siamese Twins," as we call them, were not Siamese, after all, but the sons of a Chinese father, who spoke the *Tsi-Chen* dialect, and a mother, one of whose parents was Chinese, and the other Siamese. So in regard to parentage, Chang and Eng were really three-fourths Chinese, and only one-fourth Siamese. We always heard them spoken of, in Bangkok, as the "*Chinese* twins," even by their parents, who never seemed to remember either the boys' birthplace, or their mother's nationality. The twins always wore the Chinese dress, and had their hair braided in the Chinese fashion, as do always the *male* children of Chinese fathers, live where they may. Chang and Eng had also begun to study the Chinese language before leaving the home of their parents,—*i. e.*, the written language; but being born in Siam they spoke the Siamese more fluently than they did Chinese. Their mother's language was also the one they retained longest; for after my return I saw the twins, when they had been more than thirty years away from their native home, and they could still understand much that I said to them in Siamese, but every word of Chinese was forgotten.

The parents of Chang and Eng were healthy, well-informed intelligent people, belonging to the laboring class; seemingly good-natured and affectionate to each other and toward their children, of whom there were nine living at the time of my visit. The mother, a fair, comely, gentle-spoken woman, nearly overwhelmed me with caresses when I told her of her long-absent "boys," and ran eagerly to call her husband, that he might participate in the joy of looking at and listening to one who had so recently seen their children. She told us a great deal about the childhood of Chang and Eng; and was just as eager to hear all that I could tell her of their later years. She said these twin boys were smaller at their birth than any of her other children, and were rather puny until nearly a year old, Eng, especially, who was never quite as large as his brother. As the years went by, Chang, besides being larger, was stronger and brighter than his twin brother, always taking the lead in everything, and seemed rather inclined to lord it over his "*noang noi*" (little brother), as he called him. Eng, on the contrary, was very gentle and amiable, proud of the go-ahead qualities of his associate, and ordinarily quite willing to be governed and guided by him. So for the most part the boys were very loving and kind to each other, but occasionally they would fall out like other play-mates, and these closest of friends would become so angry as to call each other very harsh names. But the mother said she had never known either to strike the other; and after one of their childish quarrels, that both seemed heartily sorry for, they always made up fully, and seemed for a long time the more affectionate than ever.

When the boys were born the ligament that united them was so short as to compel the little ones always to lie face to face; and when they became tired of laying on one side they had to be taken entirely up out of bed and turned over. But as they grew and exercised, the band lengthed, or became more elastic, until they could readily stand side by side, or even back to back, and could turn themselves in bed by rolling one over the other.

In answer to my questions, the mother said that during their early childhood, Chang and Eng used to talk to each other quite as often as to those about them; but as they grew older they seemed to understand that, as they were always together and saw and heard the same things, there was little need of conversation between themselves. She seemed surprised when I asked her if she had ever thought that they were actuated by the same mind or impulse, and said promptly that she was *sure it was not so*, for they always played together as two, not as one; that one sometimes cried while she nursed the other; that if one struck his head or hand his brother felt no pain; only when the ligament that united them was touched both were conscious of it. One was occasionally sick and the other well, nor did she remember that both were very ill at the same time, except when they had the small-pox. She could whisper in the ear of one and the other know nothing of what she said; but that they generally kept no secrets from each other, sharing voluntarily their mutual joys and cares.

The last time I saw the twins was in the fall of 1865, at the Agricultural Fair in Brattleboro', Vermont, where they were again exhibiting themselves, with a son of each. They were beginning to look old, and seemed to have lost, not only their boyish sprightliness, but the deep interest they had formerly shown in their native land, saying carelessly in answer to my question, "America is our home now; we have no other, and shall never leave this country, where we have been so long."—*Fannie Roper Feuge in February Wide Awake.*

Mellow Soil Around Trees.

Unless the surface of the ground is mulched around young trees over an area of six to ten feet diameter, the ground should be kept clean and mellow. Every farmer knows that a hill of corn or potatoes will not amount to much unless cultivated, and yet there are many who will neglect to give the same care to a tree which is worth a hundred hills of either of the former. In rich soil trees may grow rapidly without cultivation, and no amount of grass or weeds will retard them; but there are other things beside growth to be looked after. If the weeds and grass are allowed to grow up around the stem of apple, peach or quince trees, the bark will become soft near their base by being shaded, and thereby be in a suitable condition for the reception of eggs which will evidently become peach or apple borers. Take any dozen of young apple trees in sections where the apple borer is abundant, and allow a portion to be choked with weeds, and the remainder well cultivated, and then watch the result. From our experience, we believe the chances are nine to one in favor of those cultivated being exempt from this pest.—*National Agriculturist.*

Evenings at Home.

When the evening lamps are lighted, says an exchange, the children now gather with school books around the table to con the morrow's lessons. To many of them the tasks assigned seem dreary and hopeless; definitions are hard to remember; the geography lesson is difficult to comprehend and won't stay fixed in the mind; history is dull and dead, arithmetic a hopeless tangle of figures, and grammar more puzzling than any possible conundrum. The little folk need help; they need cheer and encouragement, and who should be so ready, so willing, so able to give it as the parent? Even if the parent's education is imperfect, he will bring to the comprehension of the lesson in hand a wider range of knowledge and a broader manner of looking at things than the child can do, and thus greatly aid in the clear comprehension of the lesson to be learned.

Story of a Book Agent.

A book agent recently met with a serious accident in the suburbs of LaCrosse. He was walking along the railroad when a freight train came along. The unfortunate man was struck by the engine and knocked directly across the track, some fifty-three cars passing over him. He was then tumbled down a bank 800 feet high, over stones and stumps, and just as he got to the edge of the river he struck against a pile-driver that was at work, and, his head lying on the top of the pile for a minute or two the ponderous hammer descended, striking him on the cheek, bruising his face somewhat. The shock rolled him into the river just as an upriver-packet was passing, and by some mishap the unfortunate man was entangled in one of the wheels, and whirled round and round for an hour and a half before he was discovered and released. He was picked up nearly senseless and removed to the cabin, where his wants were supplied. After he had eaten a hearty meal he was approached by the captain, who asked:

"Is there anything you would like to have?"

"No, no," replied the canvasser, "there is nothing but this——"

"What! what!" ejaculated the captain, "what is it?"

The book agent smiled sweetly as he produced a subscription list and said:

"Subscribe for that beautiful book entitled 'The Poisoned Gum Drop; or, the Candy Woman's Revenge,' by the author of 'Jones, the Button-Hole Maker.'"

Little by Little.

If you are gaining little by little, every day, be content. Are your expenses less than your income, so that, though it be little, you are constantly accumulating and growing richer and richer every day? Be content; so far as concerns money, you are doing well.

Are you getting knowledge every day? Though it be little by little, the aggregate of the accumulation, where no day is permitted to pass without adding something to the stock, will be surprising to yourself.

Solomon, did not become the wisest man in the world in a minute. Little by little—never omitting to learn something even for a single day—always studying a little between the time of rising up in the morning and laying down at night; this is the way to accumulate a full store-house of knowledge.

Finally, are you daily improving in character? Be not discouraged because it is little by little. The best men fall far short of what they themselves wish to be. It is something, it is much, if you keep good resolutions better to day than you did yesterday, this week than last, better this year than you did last year. Strive to be perfect, but do not become downhearted so long as you are approaching nearer and nearer to the high standard at which you aim.

Little by little, fortunes are accumulated; little by little, knowledge is gained; little by little, character and reputation are achieved.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies.

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the pulmonic syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon clear.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring, it assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition so that the food and the Pulmonic syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

March 4—1yrll.

VEGETINE

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Vegetine

Is not a vile, nauseous compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant P reedy which is sure to purify the blood and thereby restore the health.

Vegetine

Is now prescribed in cases of scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all disorders of this nature.

Vegetine

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health

Vegetine

Was looked upon as an experiment for some timely some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merit are also its most ardent friends and supporters.

Vegetine,

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

BOSTON, Feb 18, 1871.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use. I procured the article, and after using several bottles was restored to health and discontinued its use. I feel confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health. Respectfully yours,

U. L. PETTINGILL.

Firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co., 10 State st., Boston.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27, 1873.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of Vegetine furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness: these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of Vegetine.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefited.

THOS. GILMORE, 293½ Walnut st.

Feel Myself a New Man.

NATICK, Mass., June 1, 1872.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking Vegetine for dyspepsia, of which I have suffered for years.

I have used only two bottles and already feel myself a new man. Respectfully,

DR. J. W. CARTER.

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Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 164½ dozen (1968 bottles) of your Vegetine since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for the complaints for which it is recommended that I ever sold. Scarcely a day passes without some one or more customers testifying to its merits on themselves or their friends. I am perfectly cognizant of several cases of scrofulous tumors being cured by Vegetine alone in this vicinity. Very respectfully yours,

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To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

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Feb 18, 1876-1y

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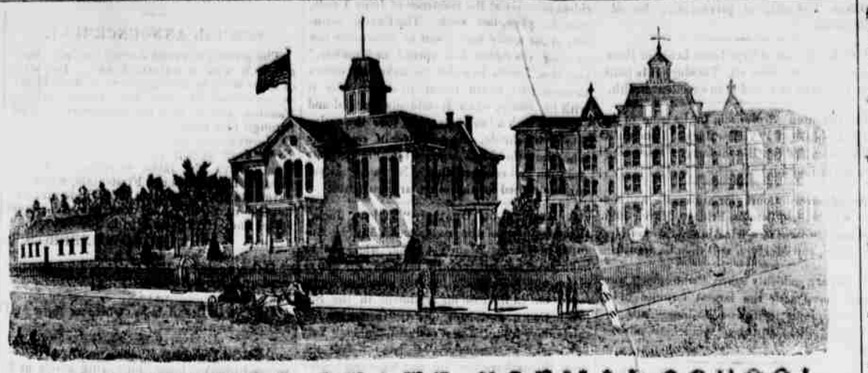

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Sept. 8, '76.-1y COL. J. G. FREEZ, Secretary.

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May 19, '76.-tf.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy MILLER BROS.'

and save one-third the cost of CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer and will last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. This CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address MILLER BROS, 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio.

N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 176 Prince street, N. Y. May 12, '76-1y.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S

and save one-third the cost of CHEMICAL PAINT painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer and will last twice as long as any other paint. Is prepared ready for use in white of any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted. A CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First Premiums at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 176 Prince street, N. Y., or MILLER BROS., 109 Water street, Cleveland, Ohio. May 12, '76—1y.

GEORGE A. CLARK,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Dealer in Law Blanks, Sunday School Libraries, Depositary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society,

WINDOW CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, PICTURE FRAMES, REWARD CARDS.

Books and supplies not on hand can be furnished

On Short Notice at the Most Reasonable Rates.

Store in Exchange Hotel Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 6, 1875—

BLOOM IRON WORKS,

HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;

East Street, South side of R. & B. Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the public can rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.

Jan. 26, '77-1y

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

Arch Street, between 7th and 8th Sts., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—Since the close of the Exhibition the St. Cloud has been re-painted and frescoed, parlors refurnished, new carpets, &c. The house is in all its appointments is luxuriously fitted for comfort; the culinary department being excelled by none. During the Centennial the St. Cloud adhered to its regular rates, and endeavored to extend the same comforts to its patrons as it had previously; in this particular it stood alone.

M. G. W. Mullin has associated with him his son, Geo. K. Mullin, and Edward L. Bean, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., under the firm name of G. W. Mullin & Co.

Thanking you for past patronage and hoping to extend the hospitalities of the St. Cloud with the same encouragement as in the past, we are, respectfully,

$3.00 PER DAY. G. W. MULLIN & CO

JOSH. D. BAKER, Room Clerk.

J. T. SKILES, Cashier.

Feb. 16 1m.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned will sell at private sale

A VALUABLE FARM,

situated in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county bounded by lands of John Rantz, Samuel Rhone, Joseph Coleman's heirs, Charles Ash, Daniel Karns and William Hulme, containing about

150 ACRES,

of which about 115 acres are cleared, on which is erected

A GOOD FRAME HOUSE,

FRAME BARN, and all necessary outbuildings. There is also

A GOOD ORCHARD,

on the premises.

Terms will be made known by calling on the undersigned, or by addressing him at Still Water, Pa.

MATHIAS KLINE.

Feb2-3m

G. T. T.,

OR THE

Wonderful Adventures of a Pullman,

Rev. E. E. Hale's great story in

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

Rev. H. W. Beecher and Lyman Abbott, Editors.

Beecher's Sermons,

and Abbott's Sunday-school Lessons every week.

All the best Contributors in the country.

$3.00 per year. To clergymen, $2.50. Three months on trial, 75 cents. Agents wanted. Send stamp for sample copy. Address HORATIO C. KING, Publisher, 27 Park Place, New York.

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

MARBLE WORKS.

T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,

MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS

We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order

MONUMENTS,

TOMBS,

HEADSTONES,

URNS, VASES, &c.

Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.

A long practical experience and personal attention to business invites the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 291.

N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.

Aug. 21, '74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

Important to Lawyers.

Justices of the Peace, Constables, Executors, Administrators, Guardian, Township officers, and business men generally.

We have on hand a large assortment of legal blanks for the use of Attorneys, Justices and Constable's blanks of all kinds, Note and Receipt books for Administrators &c.

PRICE LIST.

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS.

Precipe for Summons.
" " Fi. Fa.
" " Rule to take Depositions.
" " " choose Arbitrators.
2 cents apiece, or $1.75 per hundred.

Petition for Appointment of Guardian.
" " Citation
Rule to take Depositions.
Narr in Debt, with Confession.
" " Assumpsit.
Mechanics Lien.
4 cents each or $3.50 per hundred.
Petition for sale of Real Estate 5 cents each.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

Subpœnas, Summons, Warrants, Executions, 50 to 25 cents each.

Leases	5 cents each
Bills Deeds	10 " "
Parchment Deeds	15 " "
Agreements	5 " "
Orphan's Court Sales	$2 for $1 50
Constable's Sales	2 cents each
Mortgage and Bond	12 " "
All kinds of Notes	" "

Receipts, Notes, School Orders, Poor Orders, Store Orders, neatly bound, constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice.

We are prepared to do neater job work than any other office in this county.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured by THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"

Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.

oct. 26, '76.-1y.

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY, (old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited

Bloomsburg, Oct. 1, 1875-

MORRIS MICHEL,

PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER, TUNER AND REPAIRER,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Dec1,'76-1y

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

July 19, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, &c., 11.20 a. m.

For Catawissa, 11.56 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6.38, 9.24 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8.45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9.15 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11.3 a. m., Pottsville, 12.16 p. m and Tamaqua, 1.30 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6.40, 6.35 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9.2 a.m. 12.00 m. and 6.00 p. m

Passengers arrived from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Superintendent.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.

Jan. 14, '76-tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

Erie Mail	3.00 a. m.	arrive Elmira 11.30 a. m.
"		" Canandaigua 2.05 p. m.
"		" Rochester 5.15 "
"		" Niagara 9.40 "
Williamsport accommodation	9.15 a. m.	arrive Williamsport 12.15 p. m.
Elmira Mail	8.45 a. m.	arrive Elmira 10.30 p. m.
Buffalo Express	7.55 a. m.	arrive Buffalo 8.50 p. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express	2.50 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg 6.30 a. m.
"		" Baltimore 8.10 "
Elmira Mail	11.15 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg 1.30 p. m.
"		" Washington 3.30 "
"		" Baltimore 6.00 "
"		" Washington 7.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation	8.40 p. m.	arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
"		arrive Baltimore 2.35 a. m.
"		" Washington 6.15 "
Erie Mail	12.58 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg 3.30 a. m.
"		" Baltimore 5.40 "
"		" Washington 10.15 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, NOV. 26, 1876 the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves New York		8.35 p. m
"	" Philadelphia		11.50 "
"	" Baltimore		2.10 a. m
"